The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4407. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

DR. SCHENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory is at the northeast corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE STS., Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New-York, at No. 32 BOND-ST., every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

In Boston, No. 38 SUMMER-ST., every WEDNESDAY, from 9 to 3; at Baltimore, Md., No. 108 BALTIMORE-ST., every other FRIDAY.

THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New-Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system. My lungs and liver put on new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow, offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, the exhausting night sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health I gained in strength, and am now fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung, and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the lower lobe of the right one in a tolerably healthy condition.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into the blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite and good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects, as when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly. Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients who visit my room, both male and female, are stupified with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough, they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble, they take a little whisky; if they cannot go to sleep, they take a little whisky—and they go on in this way, requiring more and more, until they get bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases, London porter or brown stout—but Bourbon whisky hastens on, instead of curing, consumption.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure consumption.

PRICE OF THE PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC EACH $1 50 PER BOTTLE, OR $7 50 THE HALF-DOZEN. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS—New-York, Demas S. Barnes & Co.; Boston, George C. Goodwin & Co.; Baltimore, S. S. Hance; Pittsburgh, Dr. George H. Keyser; Cincinnati, F. E. Boire & Co., and John D. Park; and sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Further and More Gratifying Returns.

Names of the New-York Senators and Assemblymen.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Nearly Four Thousand Union Majority in New-Jersey.

Both Houses of the Legislature Union.

Probable Union Majority in the Maryland Senate.

The Western States All Right as Usual.

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Reported and Estimated Majorities.

	BARLOW.		SLOCUM.
Allegany	3,000	Albany	450
Broome	1,800	Chemung	200
Cayuga	3,000	Columbia	200
Chatauqua	4,000	Greene	800
Clinton	100	Kings	1,496
Chenango	1,200	New-York	24,375
Cortland	1,600	Putnam	200
Cattaraugus	2,000	Queens	400
Dutchess	650	Richmond	357
Delaware	1,000	Rockland	800
Erie	500	Seneca	300
Essex	1,200	Schoharie	1,400
Franklin	1,000	Sullivan	500
Fulton & Ham'n.	200	Ulster	800
Genesee	900	Westchester	1,496
Herkimer	800		
Jefferson	2,200	Total	33,774
Livingston	1,200		
Lewis	200		
Madison	2,200		
Monroe	1,000		
Montgomery	200		
Niagara	600		
Orleans	1,041		
Onondaga	2,500		
Ontario	1,500		
Oswego	2,500		
Oneida	2,000		
Orange	800		
Otsego	500		
Rensselaer	500		
St. Lawrence	6,500		
Schenectady	200		
Schuyler	600		
Suffolk	650		
Saratoga	1,300		
Steuben	1,800		
Tioga	900		
Tompkins	1,500		
Washington	2,800		
Wayne	1,400		
Warren	200		
Wyoming	1,500		
Yates	1,300		
Total	62,441		

Republican majority about thirty thousand.

New State Officers.

The newly chosen officers of State—all Republicans, of course—are here given:

Secretary of State	Francis C. Barlow.
Comptroller	Thomas Hillhouse.
Treasurer	Joseph Howland.
Attorney-General	John H. Martindale.
State Engineer and Surveyor	J. Platt Goodsell.
Canal Commissioner	Robert C. Dorn.
Inspector of State Prisons	Henry A. Barnum.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals	Patrick Henry Jones.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.	Ward Hunt, John K. Porter.

THE JUDICIARY.

The following Justices of the Supreme Court are elected:

First District—Daniel P. Ingraham, Dem.

Second District—Jasper W. Gilbert, Dem. and Union.

Third District—Henry Hogeboom, Union, probably.

Fourth District—Platt Potter, Union.

Fifth District—Joseph Mallin, Union.

Sixth District—Douglass Boardman, Union.

Seventh District—Thomas Johnson, Union.

Eighth District—Noah Davis, Jr., Union.

New-York Legislature.

THE SENATE.

Correcting our returns by the latest advices, received last night, we make the following list of Senators, probably elected:

Dist.
I—N. B. Labau, Union, gain.
II—Henry R. Pierson, Union, gain.
III—*Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
IV—Benjamin Wood, Democrat.
V—Charles G. Cornell, Democrat.
VI—Abraham Lent, Union.
VII—Thomas Murphy, Union, gain.
VIII—Edward G. Sutherland, Democrat.
IX—*Henry R. Low, probably, Union.
X—George Chambers, Democrat.
XI—Edward G. Wilbur, probably, Union.
XII—James Gibson, Union.
XIII—*Ira Shafer, Democrat.
XIV—Stephen L. Mayhem, Democrat.
XV—Adam W. Kline, Union.
XVI—Moses K. Platt, Union.
XVII—Abel Godard, Union.
XVIII—John O'Donnell, Union.
XIX—Samuel Campbell, Union.
XX—*George H. Andrews, Union.
XXI—John J. Wolcott, Union.
XXII—*Andrew D. White, Union.
XXIII—James Barnett, Union.
XXIV—*Ezra Cornell, Union.
XXV—*Stephen K. Williams, Union.
XXVI—*Charles J. Folger, Union.
XXVII—*Stephen T. Hayt, Union.
XXVIII—Thomas Parsons, Union.
XXIX—Richard Crowley, Union.
XXX—Wolcott J. Humphrey, Union.
XXXI—David S. Bennett, Union, gain.
XXXII—Walter L. Sessions, Union.

Union, 25; Democrats, 7. *Those marked with a star are reelected.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Of course it is too early to settle the exact division of the Assembly, but the following list is believed to be very nearly correct:

ALBANY—1. William Aley, Dem.
2. Lyman Tremain, Union.
3. Clark B. Cochrane, Union, gain.
4. James F. Crawford, Dem.
ALLEGHANY—1. William Wilson, Union.
2. *Albon A. Lewis, Union.
BROOME—Milo B. Eldridge, Union.
CATTARAUGUS—1. William McVey, Union.
2. *E. Curtiss Topliff, Union.
CAYUGA—1. Homer N. Lockwood, Union.
2. *John L. Parker, Union.
CHAUTAUQUA—1. Joseph B. Fay, Union.
2. Orson Stiles, Union.
CHEMUNG—Henry C. Hoffman, Dem., gain.
CHENANGO—1. George C. Rice, Union.
2. Romeo Warren, Union.
CLINTON—*Smith M. Weed, Dem.
COLUMBIA—1. Josiah Kniskern, Dem.
2. Jonathan W. Rider, Union, probably.
CORTLAND—Stephen Patrick, Union.
DELAWARE—1. Ira E. Sherman, Union.
2. John Ferris, Union, probably.
DUTCHESS—1. Abiah W. Palmer, Union.
2. *Mark D. Wilber, Union.
ERIE—1. William Williams, Democrat.
2. John J. L. C. Jewett, Union, gain, probably.
3. *John G. Langner, Dem., probably.
4. Levi Potter, Union.
ESSEX—*William H. Richardson, Union.
FRANKLIN—*James W. Kimball, Union.
FULTON AND HAMILTON—Joseph Connell, Union, gain.
GENESEE—*John W. Brown, Union.
GREENE—Ezekiel P. Moore, Dem.
HERKIMER—1. Stephen Turtelot, Union.
2. Arch. C. McGowan, Union.
JEFFERSON—1. Theodore Campbell, Union.
2. N. D. Ferguson, Union.
3. *Russell B. Biddlecom, Union.
KINGS—1. John Oakey, Union, gain.
2. *William D. Veeder, Dem.
3. Morris Reynolds, Union, gain.
4. *Andrew Walsh, Dem.
5. William W. Goodrich, Union.
6. Ira Buckman, Jr., Union, gain.
7. *Jacob Worth, Union.
LEWIS—1. Alexander Y. Stewart, Union.
LIVINGSTON—1. *Hugh D. McCall, Union.
2. Isaac Hampton, Union.
MADISON—1. Gardiner Morse, Union.
2. Caleb Calkins, Union.
MONROE—1. *Fairchild Andrus, Union.
2. Henry R. Selden, Union, gain.
3. Abner I. Wood, Union.
MONTGOMERY—Daniel S. Monell, Dem.
NEW-YORK—1. William Miner, Dem.
2. *Bryan Gaughan, Dem.
3. George M. Curtiss, Dem.
4. Henry McCloskey, Dem.
5. William Hepburn, Union, gain.
6. William H. Tracy, Dem.
7. *Thomas E. Stewart, Union.
8. *Jacob Seebacher, Dem.
9. Geo. S. Stevenson, Dem., gain.
10. *Thomas J. Creamer, Dem.
11. *Alex. Frear, Dem.
12. *Joseph A. Lyons, Dem.
13. *Alex. Ward, Dem.
14. Gideon J. Tucker, Dem.
15. Edward H. Anderson, Dem., gain.
16. Adolf Levinger, Union, gain.
17. Charles E. Jenkins, Ind. Dem.
NIAGARA—1. Solon S. Pomeroy, Dem., gain.
2. *Guy C. Humphrey, Union.
ONEIDA—1. George Graham, Dem.
2. Alva Penny, Union.
3. Benjamin N. Huntington, Union, gain.
4. Silas L. Snyder, Union.
ONONDAGA—1. Luke Ranney, Union.
2. *Daniel P. Wood, Union.
3. L. Harris Hiscock, Union.
ONTARIO—1. Hiram Schult, Union.
2. *Edward Brunson, Union.
ORANGE—1. Frederick Bodine, Union.
2. George W. Millspaugh, Dem.
ORLEANS—*Edmund L. Pitts, Union.
OSWEGO—1. De Witt C. Littlejohn, Union.
2. William H. Rice, Union.
3. John W. Parker, Union.
OTSEGO—1. *Luther I. Burdett, Dem.
2. Sheffield Harrington, Union.
PUTNAM—Stephen Baker, Union, gain.
QUEENS—1. Obadiah J. Downing, Union, gain.
2. James Maurice, Union, gain.
RENSSELAER—1. James S. Thoth, Union, gain.
2. Marshall F. White, Union.
3. H. P. Van Hosen, Dem.
RICHMOND—Childs, Ind. Dem.
ROCKLAND—Prince W. Nickerson, Dem.
ST. LAWRENCE—1. George M. Gleason, Union.
2. W. P. Chamberlain, Union.
3. *Daniel Shaw, Union.
SARATOGA—1. T. G. Younglove, Union, gain.
2. Austin L. Reynolds, Union.
SCHENECTADY—John C. Ellis, Union.
SCHOHARIE—Benjamin E. Smith, Dem.
SCHUYLER—Samuel M. Barker, Union.
SENECA—Lewis Post, Dem.
STEUBEN—1. William B. Boyd, Union.
2. Amaziah S. McKay, Union.
3. Fred. M. Kreidler, Union.
SUFFOLK—1. James M. Tuthill, Union.
2. Nathaniel Smith, Dem.
SULLIVAN—Alfred J. Baldwin, Dem.
TIOGA—John H. Deming, Union.
TOMPKINS—Lyman Congdon, Union.
ULSTER—1. Daniel L. Decker, Dem., probably.
2. James G. Graham, Union.
3. ——— ———, Dem.
WARREN—Daniel Aldrich, Union.
WASHINGTON—1. *Alex. Barkley, Union.
2. James C. Rogers, Union.
WAYNE—1. John Vanderburg, Union.
2. *Wm. H. Rogers, Union.
WESTCHESTER—1. Orrin A. Bills, Dem.
2. Lawrence D. Houghton, Dem.
3. *George A. Brandreth, Union.
WYOMING—*George G. Hoskins, Union.
YATES—Eben S. Smith, Union.

Union, 88; Democrat, 40. *Those marked with a star are old members, re-elected.

Miscellaneous Returns.

ERIE COUNTY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Chandler J. Wells, for Mayor, is elected by 200 majority over Fargo, the present incumbent.

The entire Republican ticket in the city and county is elected, except Gen. Rogers, for City Comptroller. The Democrats claim his election by about 20 majority.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Tioga County—complete—900 Republican majority.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Albany County gives only three or four hundred Democratic majority—a loss of over 2,000 as compared with last Fall. The whole Union county ticket is elected. Slater, (Democrat,) for Senator, is beaten about 100. The Unionists elect two Assemblymen—Lyman Tremaine and Clark B. Cochrane—and the Democrats elect two.

STEUBEN.

CORNING, Nov. 8.

Steuben County gives a Republican majority of 1,800. S. T. Hoyt, Rep., is elected Senator from the Twenty-seventh District. Three Republican Assemblymen are elected: Wm. B. Boyd, A. S. McKay and F. M. Kriedler.

PUTNAM.

CARMEL, Nov. 8.

Putnam County complete—Slocum, 75 majority. Baker, Union, is elected to the Legislature by 90 majority.

SUFFOLK.

Suffolk County gives about 650 Republican majority.

ORANGE.

George W. Millspaugh, Dem., is elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Orange County by 80 majority.

WESTCHESTER.

Morrisania—Slocum, 687; Barlow, 427; Sutherland, for Senator, 682; Crosby, 431; Bills, for Assembly, 657; Freeman, 448; McClellan, for District-Attorney, 681; Bates, 430; Beach, for Supreme Court, 690; Gilbert, 418. Average Democratic majority about 250.

Yonkers—Bills, 559; Freeman, 573; McClellan, 489; Bates, 693.

Westchester—Bills, 216; Freeman, 108; McClellan, 222; Bates, 102.

West Farms—Bills, 227; Freeman, 368; McClellan, 188; Bates, 405.

Rye—Democratic majority 10 or 11; last year, 131.

Somers—First District—Barlow, 71 majority; Crosby, 77 majority; and Brandreth, 60 majority.

Sutherland (Dem.) is said to be elected Senator from the Eighth District by 1,200 to 1,400 majority. John S. Bates is elected District-Attorney by about 1,000 majority over P. L. McClellan, the present incumbent.

In a number of towns the greatest indifference as to the result is manifested. Persons who have voted regularly for the last ten or fifteen years refused to go near the polls. In some places the laborers declined to vote unless they could be paid half a day's wages for loss of time.

SUFFOLK.

Labau, Union, has 920 majority in Suffolk County, for Senator.

ORLEANS.

Orleans County, complete, gives Barlow 1,041 majority. The balance of the ticket will have rather more.

DUTCHESS.

Dutchess County, a few towns estimated, gives Barlow 650 majority; Edward G. Wilbur, Union, for Senator, 740 majority. In the First District, A. W. Palmer, Union, for Assembly, has 760 majority; in the Second District, Mark D. Wilber, Union, has 279 majority.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The majority for Barlow in Saratoga County will be 1,300; the majority for Kline over 1,100; for Dorn over 1,600; for Younglove, (Union,) to the Assembly, from the First District, 350; and for Reynolds, from the Second District, 1,200.

New-York and Brooklyn.

We have nothing now to do but look at the results of the great victory. Arguments are not needed, for figures never lie, and they have clearly and conclusively demonstrated the fact that the people can always be trusted on issues where common sense and common fairness are concerned.

The contests in the Senatorial Districts were active, spirited and peculiar. The following are the

SENATORS ELECT

in this city and immediate vicinity:

First District—N. B. Labau, Rep.
Second District—Henry R. Pierson, Rep.
Third District—Henry C. Murphy, Dem.
Fourth District—Benj. Wood, Ind.
Fifth District—Chas. G. Cornell, Dem.
Sixth District—Abraham Lent, Rep.
Seventh District—Thomas Murphy, Rep.

The election of Mr. LABAU was not expected, and is a proof of his great personal popularity. Mr. PIERSON was hammered at because he is President of the Brooklyn City Railway, a game which was very neatly blocked by the revelation that Mr. MURPHY, the Democratic candidate in the Third District, is counsel to the same company and one of its leading spirits, while the proprietor of the paper which most belabored Mr. PIERSON is one of his brother stockholders. The district was well canvassed on both sides, no labor was spared and every vote that could be brought out was secured. No one thing astonished the Democracy more than the disaffection of two of its strongholds in this district, and Mr. PIERSON'S election inspires the hope that Kings County may yet be brought in line with the undoubted and always to be counted on Republican districts. Mr. MURPHY'S election in the Third District was owing to his great personal popularity, his undeniable ability and long experience. The district is always strongly democratic, and his success was a foregone conclusion. Mr. BEN. WOOD'S success in the Fourth is something of which he may personally feel proud. He went into the canvass determined to win. He was opposed firmly, vigorously and in every possible way by the Democrats, who hate him, and the Republicans, who desired the success of their own candidate. Despite them all, Mr. WOOD was elected. In the Sixth, the election of so good a man as ABRAHAM LENT gives a general satisfaction, which is shared by the Union men of the County and State. It was a hard fight and a close vote, but the result is eminently satisfactory. Mr. MURPHY'S election was materially assisted by dissensions in the ranks of the opposition, but he also had great personal popularity, based on his enterprise, liberality and his unquestioned integrity of character.

The

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECT

are as follows:

1. William Miner, Mozart.
2. C. Donohue, Mozart.
3. George M. Curtiss, Mozart and Tammany.
4. Henry McCloskey, Mozart.
5. William Hepburn, Republican.
6. William F. Tracy, McKeon Democrat.
7. Thomas E. Stewart, Republican.
8. Jacob Seebacher, Tammany.
9. George S. Stevenson, Mozart and Tammany.
10. Thomas S. Creamer, Tammany and Mozart.
11. Alexander Frear, Tammany.
12. Joseph A. Lyons, Tammany.
13. William Berryman, Republican.
14. Gideon J. Tucker, Tammany and Mozart.
15. Edward H. Anderson, Tammany.
16. Adolph Levinger, Republican.
17. Charles E. Jenkins, Republican.

Republicans 5, Democrats 12.

The following persons are the

JUDGES ELECT:

Daniel P. Ingraham, Supreme Court, Dem.
Anthony L. Robertson, Superior Court, Dem.
Samuel Jones, Superior Court, Dem.
Charles P. Daly, Common Pleas, Dem.
Henry Alker, Marine Court, Dem.
Michael C. Gross, Marine Court, Dem.

The two Supervisors chosen are ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Rep., and JAMES HAYES, Dem.

A more signal rebuke than that given by the people of Kings County and Brooklyn to the Democratic wire pullers it would be difficult to imagine. In

BROOKLYN,

where the charter election was canvassed, the excitement was greatly enhanced by the nomination of a man for Mayor against whom the bitterest prejudice exists, by reason of his conduct two years since, when the Democracy refused to nominate him, and he in revenge organized a party known by the felicitous name of the "Soreheads." Mr. KALBFLEISCH thought at that time to run into office, but the Democracy repudiated him and voted for Mr. PRINCE, while the people ignored him and placed in office the gallant Col. WOOD. Against the wishes of the more prudent of the party, KALBFLEISCH, fortunately, was nominated, as against the Union candidate, SAML. BOOTH. The Democracy have never failed hitherto to make a splendid show in Brooklyn, and it was left for the leader of the "Soreheads" to trail the banner of his party in the dust of humiliation and defeat. The election of Mr. BOOTH seemed to us a sure thing from the first, and so we have stated in these columns repeatedly.

It will be remembered that the Democracy had a bitter fight on the question of the

JUDICIARY,

And in order to spite a clique refused to nominate Hon. J. W. GILBERT, preferring to take up with a lawyer of the rural districts named BEACH. The Union men and the bar at once nominated Mr. GILBERT, who has handsomely beaten his opponent, and taught the politicians a lesson they will not soon forget. Judge GILBERT is capable, upright and deserving.

The other offices, unimportant comparatively, are divided between the two great parties.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE IN KINGS COUNTY.

The following are the complete returns, by wards, of the votes cast for Secretary of State, with the exception of the Sixth District of the Thirteenth Ward, the figures of which appear to have been lost in the transmission from the polling-place to the Police Headquarters:

Wards.	Slocum.	Barlow.	Wards.	Slocum.	Barlow.
1	500	461	14	1329	470
2	845	311	15	666	804
3	506	992	16	1154	1224
4	898	999	17	570	872
5	1593	869	18	330	397
6	1606	939	19	425	727
7	1026	1118	20	882	1496
8	668	574	New Lots	257	166
9	1597	1049	Flatbush	162	141
10	1797	1595	Flatlands	82	126
11	1247	1486	New Utrecht	227	77
12	1040	188	Gravesend	85	77
13	782	1450			
Totals				20314	18818

Slocum's majority, 1,496.

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

The following is the full vote for Mayor of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Sixth District of the Tenth Ward, and the Third District of the Twentieth Ward. The canvassers in the Sixth District, it appears, became somewhat mixed up about 4 o'clock in the morning, leaving a clerk to perform their duties. The clerk, disliking the arrangement, gave the ballot-box, votes and poll-books to a policeman, who brought them to Police Headquarters, where they remained until yesterday afternoon, when they were again taken in charge by the canvassers. The result of their labors has not yet transpired. Excepting the vote of these districts—which will probably add some 300 to Mr. BOOTH'S majority, the vote for Mayor is as follows:

Wards.	Kalbfleisch.	Booth.	Wards.	Kalbfleisch.	Booth.
1	452	473	11	1131	1572
2	751	359	12	952	242
3	442	1033	13	799	1647
4	843	1113	14	1065	764
5	1475	927	15	615	818
6	1437	999	16	1155	1190
7	1036	1218	17	547	881
8	571	644	18	306	415
9	1527	1095	19	381	747
10	1383	1437	20	541	1186
Totals				17409	18760

Majority for Booth, 1,351.

The majority for Jasper W. Gilbert, in Kings County, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Second District, is estimated at 17,000.

THE SENATORIAL VOTE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Following is the vote in this city by districts for Senator:

FOURTH DISTRICT.		FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Wood	9330	Cornell	8120
Burns	6573	O'Brien	8390
Bryant	2929	Dean	4101
Wood's plurality	2757	Cornell's plurality	1730
SIXTH DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Lent	9472	Murphy	9095
Freeman	8946	Fields	8068
		McLean	7068
Lent's plurality	526	Murphy's plurality	1037

JUDGES ELECTED.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Supreme Court.
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, SAMUEL JONES, } Superior Court.
CHARLES P. DALY, Common Pleas.
HENRY ALKER, MICHAEL C. GROSS, } Marine Court.

The Senator from St. Lawrence County.

In the St. Lawrence Senatorial District, Col. ABEL GODARD, a son of Hon. HARLOW GODARD, of Richville, an old and prominent Republican, is elected by an immense majority. Col. GODARD, though quite young, is a man of marked ability, a heavy tax-payer, and will ably represent his constituency. He is a graduate of the Rochester University and the Albany Law School, which he left to go direct to the field as a Captain in the Sixtieth New-York Infantry, to the Colonelcy of which regiment he was speedily promoted for gallantry and soldierly ability. He particularly distinguished himself at Gettysburgh and in the battle of the Clouds, winning especial commendation from his commander, Gen. HOOKER.

NEW-JERSEY.

Vote of the State for Governor.

The following are the returns from the several counties of the State, compared with those of the Gubernatorial election of 1863:

	Governor. —1863.—		Governor. —1862.—	
	Ward.	Runyon.	Ward.	Parker.
Atlantic	265	—	16	—
Bergen	—	438	—	1030
Burlington	1400	—	154	—
Camden	613	—	123	—
Cape May	250	—	212	—
Cumberland	960	—	319	—
Essex	2511	—	—	1154
Gloucester	625	—	402	—
Hudson	—	100	—	2653
Hunterdon	—	1200	—	1808
Mercer	364	—	—	134
Middlesex	—	tie	—	976
Monmouth	—	800	—	1384
Morris	500	—	—	321
Ocean	600	—	125	—
Passaic	736	—	—	481
Salem	269	—	—	318
Sussex	—	1400	—	1958
Somerset	—	196	—	738
Union	—	39	—	694
Warren	—	1200	—	1620
Total	9093	5363	1251	16739

Ward's majority, 3730; Parker's majority, 14,487.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 8.

OFFICIAL.—WARD'S majority in the State will not vary much from 2,000 to 2,500.

The next Legislature will stand as follows: Union majority in the Senate, one; Assembly, sixteen.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

WARD'S majority here is 3,500. The Republicans have eleven majority in the Assembly, and probably two in the Senate.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Returns from eleven towns in Warren County give Runyon 1,101 majority—a Republican gain of 340.

The remaining towns will give Runyon 1,320 majority.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The latest returns indicate the election of FRAZIER, Union, to the Senate in Dorchester County, which secures a Union majority in that body. It is thought that SPENCE will be elected Judge in the Twelfth Circuit. In nearly every county in the State the regular Union ticket for county officers is elected.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 7.

The election in this city yesterday passed off very quietly.

The following candidates have certainly received majorities; but they cannot be given as yet, as the full returns are not yet in:

BULGER, for Governor; LANGDON, for Congress; GAGE, for State Senator; and GRANT, MCKINGSLEY, CLARK, TOMPKINS and GRINNELL, for members of the Assembly.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The county elections in this State yesterday resulted, as far as heard from, with few exceptions, in the success of the Republican candidates. The Republican majority in this county approximates 5,000.

Detroit City Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Nov. 8.

An election for city officers took place yesterday. M. J. MILLS, Democrat, for Mayor, is elected by 900 majority.

HAVANA NEWS.

The Stonewall Taken Possession of by Commander Murray—The Stars and Stripes Raised at her Masthead—Search for Shipwrecked Vessels.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 4.

The United States steamers *Rhode Island* and *Hornet*, commissioned by the United States to take possession of the ram *Stonewall*, which has been lying in this port for the last five months, and which was delivered to the United States by the Spanish Government, arrived here on the 30th and 31st ult., and Commander MURRAY on the 2d inst. took possession by simply raising the American flag at the masthead. Commander MURRAY is empowered to return the $16,000 advanced by the Spanish Government to pay off the crew of the ram. The *Stonewall* will probably go into dock here to have her bottom cleaned before leaving for the States.

Nothing has been heard of one or two vessels known to have been near the port at the time of the recent hurricane, and the government has ordered two or three vessels on a cruise to search for and aid any who may have suffered shipwreck.

From the fact that the cholera is raging so severely in Spain, it is feared that it may make its way here; and therefore all vessels arriving from Spain, are subjected to a strict quarantine.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Organization and Proceedings of the Convention—Temper and Feeling of the Members—Gov. Brown and Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Oct. 27, 1865.

The telegraph has of course informed you of the meeting and organization of the convention and of the principal points of the message of the Provisional Governor. A majority of the convention before it assembled were in favor of Judge JENKINS for President of the body, but when it met it seemed to be understood that Judge JENKINS was to receive the nomination of the convention for Governor, and therefore Ex-Governor HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was chosen to preside, thus affording the body the valuable services on the floor and in committee of the venerable Judge of the Supreme Court. In return for the honor which Mr. JOHNSON has thus received it is believed that he will be one of the most prominent and earnest supporters of the Judge for Governor, and a communication to an Augusta paper, signed J., warmly advocating the election of Mr. JENKINS, is generally attributed to the Ex-Confederate Senator, who has recently taken up his abode in the City of Augusta.

The friends and followers of JOSEPH E. BROWN are heartily disgusted with that portion of the Provisional Governor's message which relates to the State debt incurred since the commencement of the war. Under a show of the most sensitive honesty and affection for the fair fame of the State, they scout the non-redemption of the war debt in greenbacks at least, as a disgrace which no length of time can obliterate. *On dit*, how truly, I do not pretend to say, that a very large portion of the twenty millions due by Georgia is safely stowed away in the strong boxes of the said Ex-Governor's friends, and for which the State may have received what the lawyers call "good consideration," namely, natural love and affection, but no "valuable" consideration such as dollars and cents can measure. For months capitalists have been buying up Georgia bonds and notes at exceedingly reduced prices, and these men are now shocked at the idea that "Georgia should hesitate at paying the last cent of her indebtedness!" They are pulling the wires with great activity. They are everywhere, and their hospitality and generosity would soften the most obdurate heart. Both sides have strong supporters in the convention, and I should not be surprised to see a compromise adopted—the payment of the value of the face of the securities in gold when issued to the present bona fide holder for valuable consideration received by the State. In this way the capitalists who have bought them for little or nothing on speculation will receive nothing, and those who obtained them fraudulently for nominal services will also be set aside. The balance can be paid without any difficulty, unless the generally accepted calculations are entirely erroneous. It is much to be desired that the convention should decide the question and not leave it to the Legislature.

On all the main questions arising out of the altered political and social system, there seems a very general concurrence of opinion. On the question of negro testimony being taken in the courts, there is some discussion, but I think that the opponents of this measure will have to give way. Now that the negro has no longer a master to protect him and no guardian to watch his interests, it would be the greatest injustice to deprive him of the power of complaint to the courts; and thus think most men with whom I have spoken.

The ordinance of secession has been annulled; all resolutions passed by the convention of 1861, which are in conflict with the laws of the United States, have been repealed; and the election for Governor, Congressmen and members of the Legislature, fixed to take place on the 15th of November. The solemn declaration of the State in acceptance of the emancipation of the negroes is all that remains—and that will be done to-day—to put the State again in position as one of the United States. There seems to be a strong disposition to do much and talk little. The buncombe spirit of old political parties exists no longer. The members seem to be impressed with the solemn duty to be performed, and the necessity to do it effectually and without unnecessary delay; and unless a change takes place, I think that within fourteen days from the day of their meeting, the convention will have adjourned *sine die*. The candidates for Congress, of whom there is a goodly number, will be anxious to return to their districts and offer to sacrifice themselves on the altar of patriotism by accepting seats in the United States Congress.

Gens. STEDMAN and WILSON, commanding in this State, are here, and are, to all appearances, satisfied with things as they go. The former seems quite at home at a political gathering; but the latter, a regular army officer, educated at West Point, while very courteous and polite to all comers, does not seem to enjoy himself as well as his gallant friend from Ohio.

The course of President JOHNSON will receive a hearty and earnest indorsement at the hands of the convention, and in this the body will but speak the honest sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of their constituents. The more the President's acts are canvassed, the more numerous are his adherents. The trust he has reposed in the people is amply repaid by their trust in him, and among no class has he warmer friends than among those who were "original Secessionists." It is a very common error now at the North, that "an original Secessionist," a "leading rebel," is to be regarded with distrust and his allegiance to the United States to be considered hypocritical. If these men have not gone to Washington like Judge O. LOCHRANE, and through the *Herald's* correspondent, glorified themselves as being more righteous than all the world beside, I think it will be found in the end that they are at least equally worthy of confidence. The time was when this enthusiastic Union man used to boast of his judicial decisions in favor of the Confederate Government, and that he always, wherever there was a doubt, decided in favor of the government. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Nobody objects to Mr. LOCHRANE'S change, if in his anxiety to swell himself to the size of a leading Georgian, aided by the puffs of the *Herald*, he did not assume virtues which every one within the sphere of his acquaintance knows he never possessed. He has just returned, and is edifying his marvel-loving hearers by his pretended knowledge of all the President's plans, his knowing winks as to what "SEWARD thinks," and his portentous hints "about Mr. CULLOCH'S schemes of finance." His power of intercession on behalf of unpardoned but repentant rebels is said to be only inferior in efficacy to that of JOE. BROWN; but I have not heard that the efforts of either mediator have been invoked.

Cotton is selling at from 46 cents to 50 cents per pound, according to quality, at the chief commercial centres. Gold ranges from 152 to 155. Provisions of all sorts rule higher and higher from day to day.

QUONDA

THE DISASTER ON THE STEAMER ST. JOHN

INVESTIGATION BY CORONER WILDEY.

Examination of the Officers of the Steamer—Testimony of the Builders of the Boilers.

Yesterday morning Coroner WILDEY began an investigation, in the Court of Special Sessions, at the Tombs, into the causes which led to the explosion on board the steamboat *St. John*, on the morning of the 29th of October, by which 14 lives were lost. The lamentable results which attended the disaster have made the investigation one of much interest to the public. A large number of interested spectators were present during the proceedings. All of the jurors having responded to their names, Coroner WILDEY opened the investigation by addressing the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You are already familiar with the main features of the case we are now assembled to investigate, and I shall not consume your time with a consideration of its details. Suffice it to say that the steamer *St. John*, one of the People's Line, plying between New-York and Albany, on the morning of the 29th of October, when about opposite Hoboken, exploded one of her boilers, from the effects of which fourteen persons lost their lives. Several of that number were instantaneously killed, and the remainder were so severely injured that death ensued in a short time afterward. You have, I presume, all read the various accounts of the disaster in the newspapers, and have noticed a variety of comments on it from the same source. You have probably heard a discussion of the case with your friends and others; various reports, surmises and opinions, in relation to its cause, that may in some degree have led you to prejudge the case. I earnestly hope that you will dismiss from your minds any influence acquired in this or any other way, and enter on the discharge of your duty with a perfectly free and unbiased judgment, and form your verdict from the evidence alone that will be presented to you. The eyes of the citizens, not only of this great city, but the whole country, are upon you, and expect a thorough investigation at your hands, and if any person or persons, are guilty of any neglect or carelessness, by which the lives of the parties were lost, it is your duty, no matter who they may be, to bring a verdict against them, that they may be dealt with as the law may direct."

The first witness sworn was Dr. Thomas H. White, resident surgeon at the New-York Hospital, who testified to the admission of Adrian Searles to the Hospital, while suffering from burns produced by the explosion; and his subsequent death.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Merrit S. Brooks on the steamer *St. John*; there were marks of severe scalds on the body, which caused death; death must have been almost instantaneous in the case; examined several other bodies at the time, and they had the same marks, and died from the same cause.

William S. Colegrove, of Albany, testified that he is clerk of the steamer *St. John*, and that he was a clerk on the steamer at the time of the disaster; Mrs. Wollaber and her two children occupied stateroom 121; Mrs. Archambault and child were in No. 123; Mr. Archambault was in the same room; Mr. Brooks had room 41 on the upper tier; Mrs. Reynolds had room 43; all of the above were near the boiler; Mr. and Mrs. Lyon occupied room No. 63, some fifty or sixty feet from the boiler; Mr. Northrup had room 37, about fifteen feet from the boiler; witness heard that Mr. Searle was passing by the stateroom when he was injured; he understood John Anderson was on deck at the time; the rooms are chosen by the passengers at the offices at each end of the route; the family of witness occupied a room near the boiler the night previous to the explosion; he went to bed a little after eleven o'clock; the officers of the boat are Capt. Peck, Messrs. Ensign and Haybord, pilots; Jas. Hook and J. Wright, engineers; the explosion took place at about half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 29th of Oct.; there were 142 passengers on the register; the crew and attaches numbered between 75 and 80.

William H. Peck, of Flushing, L. I., testified that he is Commander of the steamer *St. John*; he has been a Captain some thirty years; he was a pilot two or three years; he understands nothing about engineering; he was on the *Isaac Newton* when she caught fire and burned up about two years ago; his duty was to superintend the whole boat, the officers and crew; the night previous to the explosion, he went to bed about 10 o'clock; he was in the engine-room just previous; Hook, the engineer, was on duty; the engineer gets $100 a month; his duty is to superintend the engine and boilers; the engineer directs the firemen about raking out the fires; the fires are raked to get rid of the ashes before the boat reaches her wharf; they are hauled out between Fort Lee and Hoboken; witness never heard of plugging a boiler; on the morning of the explosion he got up at about half-past five, when the boat was abreast of Fort Washington; his wife and three children were with him at the time; he never heard of a leak in the boiler; the boilers were cleaned and examined every week by the engineer; after the explosion he noticed a chisel cut in the boiler, and saw that the tear was straight along that line; he also saw a stain where the fracture was.

Joel Wright, of Jersey City, testified that he was Second Engineer on the *St. John*; he has been an engineer about ten years; he was on watch at the time of the explosion; he was in the engine-room; Mr. Canfield, the oiler, was there; he had twenty-eight pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion; while on the down trip, on his watch—from one o'clock—the highest pressure of steam was twenty-nine pounds; he relieved Mr. Hook, the Chief-Engineer; previous to the explosion he never discovered any weakness in the boiler; at that time there was no one asleep in the engine-room; he examined the boilers when he came on watch, and the water-gauge was about two-thirds full; they blow through the water-gauges about every half hour, to clear any obstructions that may be in the tubes leading to the water-gauges; the boilers of the boat were put in last February; new boilers frequently foam; these boilers did not foam; they are allowed to carry thirty-five pounds of steam; at thirty-three pounds the safety-valve blows off strong; he saw the register a short time before the accident; cold water is put in the boilers about two hours after the hot water is out; if cold water is put into a boiler when it is too hot, it is injured; where the fracture occurred there was a perfectly straight mark along the mark made by the caulking instrument; witness could not give an opinion as to the cause of the explosion; he thought the cut from the chipping and caulking in the boiler might have weakened it.

Isaac W. Canfield, Jr., of Nyack, testified that he is an oiler of the engines on the *St. John*; he was in the engine-room at the time the explosion occurred; he had not been asleep since one o'clock.

Joseph Jakeman, residing at Buffalo, testified that he is a fireman on the *St. John*; there is a steam-gauge in the fire-room by which they see whether the steam is up; he went on watch at about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the explosion; the steam was at 28 pounds' pressure just before the accident; that was the highest that it had been during his watch; it had been as low as 19; they were just on the point of hauling the fires from under the boilers at the time of the explosion; sometimes cold water is put in the boilers immediately after the hot water is blown off, and sometimes they wait for ten or fifteen minutes; they never wait two hours before filling up, except on Sundays; he was looking at the guage when the boiler exploded; the safety-valve did not blow off during his watch.

Hugh Palmer, of No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street, one of the firemen on the *St. John*, corroborated the testimony of Jakeman, except as to filling up the boilers with cold water; he had never seen the cold water let on immediately after the hot water is blown off.

James M. Hook, of No. 22 Downing-street, testified that he is Chief-Engineer of the *St. John*; he has been an engineer for thirty years; his duties are to see that the engine and boilers are kept in order; on the 28th of October, witness went on watch at Albany, at about eight P. M., and left the engine-room at a quarter past one, in charge of Mr. Wright, the Assistant Engineer; the boilers were built by Cobanks & Theall; they were well built and were very tight; the boilers are cleaned every Monday; they had between twenty-five and twenty-six pounds of steam on when he went to bed; the opinion of the witness was, that the explosion was caused by the alternate expansion and contraction of the boiler, caused by the steam being taken into the cylinder; the greatest pressure of steam he had on that night was thirty pounds; he tried the water and found that he had two solid cocks; there was no foaming; after arriving at the dock they usually blow off steam, let out the water, and in half an hour to an hour fill up with cold water; the water is let in from the head of the boiler; it would run on the place where the rupture occurred, but would strike on the flue connection first; if the boiler was hot it would weaken it to let cold water on it; he always considered the boilers safe for forty pounds of steam; he examined the boiler after it exploded; the piece that gave way did not look as if it was properly welded together; that would weaken it; he did not think the builders could have detected the improper welding; he thought the fracture first commenced at the flange end of the furnace; he examined the boilers while building, and thought the iron of proper thickness; he thought they were properly braced; if he thought more bracing was necessary he would have had more put on; the boilers were inspected by United States Inspectors Hopper and Weeks; forty-seven pounds were put on, and they were allowed to carry thirty-five pounds; he arranged that the safety-valve should blow off at 33 pounds; witness saw the mark made by the chisel in caulking; he thought that might have weakened the iron; contraction and expansion would have weakened it still more; the mark he saw on the iron near the fracture is what is called a "sweat" leak; the iron was nearly 5-16 inch thick; if there had been more bracing in the boiler it would have strengthened it; there was no hurry to have the boilers; all boilers of that size and shape are built the way this one was; Capt. St. John went to Messrs. Stephens, Secor, and Cobanks & Theall for estimates for the boilers.

Horace Theall testified that he belonged to the firm of Cobanks & Theall, boiler-makers, doing business at the foot of Harrison-street; on the 12th of July, 1864, witness entered into a contract with Capt. St. John and Capt. John Acker, to build the boilers at twenty-nine and a half cents a pound; witness gave orders to his foreman to spare no pains or expense in the construction of the boilers, and to brace them for forty-five pounds of steam, and to pin the sheets as they went into the boilers; the quality of the shell iron used was C No. 1, and C H No. 1; the rivets, socket-bolts, &c., were of Burden's iron; the iron was stamped iron, such as is required to be used by law; the work was of the best kind, and the highest price was paid for it; the boilers were placed on the boat in February, 1865, and finished in March; they were tested with fifty-two pounds cold water pressure by the United States Inspectors; they stood the test well and were pronounced good; Mr. Hopper, the Inspector, said that it was a good job and that he could not see that any bracing could be put in.

George Andrews, of No. 52 Harrison-street, testified that he was a boiler-maker, and is foreman for Messrs. Cobanks & Theall; he had charge of the building of the boilers for the *St. John*; Mr. Theall instructed him to be very particular in building them; the quality of the iron used in them was good; he thought the boilers safe to carry over 35 pounds of steam; iron may be a trifle stronger lengthwise than crosswise; the iron ran lengthwise of the boilers; he thought that the part that gave out first was at the flange; it may have been weakened from a leak; boilers frequently leak.

Coroner WILDEY then adjourned the investigation until 1 o'clock this afternoon. Thus far all the witnesses examined have either been interested in the boat or in the manufacture of the boilers. It is expected that to-morrow several experts will be sworn.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Gen. John Cochrane at Trials—Wall-Street Appeals to the Police Commissioners—Remarkable Story of an Orphan Girl—Capt. Stearns Gets an Unexpected Reprimand.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MCMURRAY.

Attorney-General COCHRANE was a much-amused spectator during several of the eighty-five trials on Wednesday, and as President ACTON, having read the morning's election news, was in his merriest humor, the trials went off with a smack that had not been perceptible for some time. The raciest case of the day was one wherein

A LAWYER AND A BROKER,

from Wall and Pine streets respectively, appeared at the bar and resumed a verbal wrangle which began on the evening of the 25th ultimo, in the vestibule of Wallack's Theatre. It appears that Mr. EDWARD D. MCCARTHY, of No. 11 Pine-street, a young and manifestly cultured lawyer, and Mr. CHARLES MCGEARY, of Wall-street, a thriving broker, were among a multitude of between two hundred and three hundred ladies and gentlemen who besieged the gates at Wallack's on Wednesday evening a fortnight ago, and that Policeman JOHN COOPER, of Capt. CAFFREY'S force, had merged the three lines of ticket purchasers at the box office into one, and in doing so, given offence to Mr. MCCARTHY, and, as that gentleman conceived, offered him an insult requiring atonement before the Police Commissioners. He accordingly made a formal affidavit before Chief Clerk HAWLEY, alleging that while he was waiting to purchase a ticket at Wallack's another person had attempted to usurp his place in the line, and that Officer COOPER had interfered and unjustly and with violence forced him from the line where he had stood a full half hour, and threatened to incarcerate him at the Mercer-street Police-station. At the calling of the case, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. MCCARTHY promptly responded and repeated the allegations of his affidavit, making a case that brought visions of fine and reprimand before the eyes of the several policemen who listened to the testimony. But when the officer, who had heard Mr. MCCARTHY's accusations in silence, called Mr. CHARLES MCGEARY to the stand, the case took a short turn in the defendant's favor. Mr. MCGEARY testified that in consolidating the three lines at the threshold of the theatre, the officer had striven to preserve order merely. Mr. MCCARTHY had thrust himself forward into a place that the deponent claimed for himself and daughter, and a loud colloquy which thereupon had risen between the two gentlemen attracted the officer, who, conceiving the advanced position to be Mr. MCGEARY's, laid his hand on Mr. MCCARTHY's arm, and instead of summarily dragging him from the line, mentioned the possibilities in the event of any further disturbance; whereat Mr. MCCARTHY, to quote Mr. MCGEARY's language, "distributed his cards among gentlemen in the lobby, noted the officer's number and departed, threatening something terrible." A clear case, thought the commissioners, after hearing this latter deposition, showing that a policeman, in obeying their orders literally, had unwittingly wounded the pride of a civilian, and Mr. MCMURRAY, observing that Mr. MCCARTHY was still disposed to press the charge, asked him what he would have expected of the Police Commissioners if he had offered resistance and thus rendered it their subordinate's imperative duty to take him to a station-house. Mr. MCCARTHY thought that the commissioners, in countenancing such behavior on the part of their officers, were intrusting them with too much discretionary power. But the board replied that their subordinate had been sent to the theatre to preserve the peace; that at such time and under those circumstances could not waste time in argument; that he must act promptly and use his best judgment, and that under the testimony it seemed clear to their minds that the officer had been brought to trial because he had conscientiously performed his whole duty. Previous to the trial and triumphant vindication of Officer COOPER

A CURIOUS CASE

came up from Capt. THORNE's precinct. It can best be described by reproducing the affidavit on which it was founded. On the 25th ult., HELLEN SULLIVAN, attractive little miss of about sixteen Summers, appeared before Chief Clerk HAWLEY, and made an affidavit as follows: "I am an orphan; my mother died five years ago; my father died last week, somewhere in the South; he was a soldier in the Third Rhode Island Regiment; I lived with Mrs. PHILLIPS, at No. 525 Broome-street, until two weeks ago, when I left her; I was inquiring for lodgings, and a man told me to go to the Frankfort House; I went and applied for lodgings, and they told me they would not take a girl unaccompanied by a man; on the same evening I met a policeman, and he asked what I was doing out so late; I replied that I was looking for lodgings; he then directed me to a basement in William-street; I lodged there, and remained a week; the policeman then sent me to the place, which is kept by a female, called one evening during my stay, and seemed well acquainted with the females; I found the place to be indecent, and then sought quarters elsewhere; this morning my brother brought an officer (CHARLES WADDING) to the place where I am living, and had me arrested."

Precisely what relation this arrest bore to the charge against the policeman—whose name is JOHN HORSEMAN—did not appear on the examination; but in reply to President ACTON'S searching questions, the girl said that about six months ago she left her brother's abode in Williamsburgh, and went to her uncle TIMOTHY SULLIVAN'S, in Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn; thence she went to Mrs. HAYES' sailors' boarding-house, in Cherry-street, and, after doing housework there about two months, at $4 per month, went thence to a lodging-house in Thompson-street. She left the Thompson-street place on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and with a girl whose name she does not know, wandered in the streets until after midnight; she dwelt in the William-street place more than a week, when she could readily have escaped, and was given certain new dresses by the woman that keeps the brothel; but at length, for reasons best known by herself, she quit William-street, and went into a lager-bier saloon, and now, fortunately, is an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, in Eighty-sixth-street. After the youthful complainant had, with seeming artlessness, told the commissioners a story substantially like the foregoing, she accidentally let slip the damaging fact, that she had once been an inmate of the "Bowery Belle," and on Officer HORSEMAN'S introducing testimony showing that he did not induce her to enter the William-street brothel, the commissioners dismissed the complaint.... The charge of

CAPT. ALBERT STEARNS

against NICHOLAS BOCH, one of the sergeants of the Forty-seventh Precinct, brought himself into unexpected difficulty. The Captain's affidavit recited that on the evening of the 27th instant, Sergt. BOCH spent two hours and twenty minutes at a political meeting on Franklin-street, near Kent, Brooklyn. It appears that the Captain had sent his subordinate to this meeting to ascertain whether the services of policemen were required, and that, moreover, himself attended the meeting and there remained watching his officer, and instead of notifying the sergeant that he was overtarrying, he merely timed him and then preferred this complaint. Sergt. BOCH, in making what to the commissioners seemed a reasonable defence, said that he had acted under the Captain's orders, and thought it discretionary with himself to linger in the meeting or deputize patrolmen to attend in his stead. President ACTON administered an oral reprimand to the Captain for making this charge, it being, in the opinion of the board, altogether frivolous.

A pressure upon the columns of the TIMES forbids any report, for to-day's paper, of other interesting trials.

THE TROTTING TURF.

Fashion Course, Long Island.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.—Sweepstakes of $250. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Robert Walker named ch. m. Lady Evelyn 1 2 1 2 1
G. N. Furguson named br. g. Sam Rowley 2 1 2 1 2
Dan Mace named bl. c. Black Jack 3 3 3 3 3
Time: 2:52—2:44¼—2:42—2:42—2:44.

FIRST HEAT.—The betting was 10 to 4 on *Lady Evelyn*. *Sam Rowley* was first off, but was passed at the turn by her ladyship and *Black Jack*, the former leading in three or four lengths at the quarter pole, continuing her lead to the end, and winning handily by two lengths—a bad third.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $25 on the mare, who had a strong lead past the quarter pole, where she broke, and *Sam Rowley* taking the lead came in an easy winner by four lengths, *Black Jack* beaten off.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $50 on *Lady Evelyn*, who took the lead, and kept past the quarter and down the back, where *Sam* went up to her and opened a gap of five or six lengths to the three-quarter pole, but making the home stretch he broke and kept alternately pacing and trotting until he passed the score a length ahead. The judges properly deciding that the heat was *Lady Evelyn's*.

FOURTH HEAT—*Sam Rowley* got away with the lead the moment the word was given; was never headed, and won easily by two or three lengths. *Black Jack*, as before, a tailed-off third.

FIFTH HEAT—The betting now changed to $100 to $20 on *Sam Rowley*. The mare led round the turn, and past the quarter; down the back *Sam* went up to her, and they were wheel and wheel but at the half mile *Sam* broke up, when *Lady Evelyn* went away with a clear lead; was never afterward approached, and won easily by three or four lengths.

THE CHOLERA.

Report of Dr. Sayre—The United States Ship North Carolina to be Used for Hospital Purposes.

The following report on the condition of the sick on board the *Atalanta*, by Dr. SAYRE, was received by the Mayor yesterday morning:

NO. 795 BROADWAY, Nov. 7, 1865—9 P. M.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from an inspection of the steamship *Atalanta*, now lying in the lower bay, and find the Captain and crew, as well as all the passengers, as comfortable and contented as could be expected under the circumstances. They of course would like to come to the city as soon as possible, but all expressed an entire willingness to remain in Quarantine as long as it was deemed necessary for the protection of the city. There was no sickness on board the vessel, all the sick having been removed to the *Nightingale*, and no new cases had occurred to-day.

From the statement made to me by the surgeon of the ship by Dr. BURDETT, Deputy Health Officer, there can be no doubt as to the nature of the disease with which this ship has been infected. The vomiting and purging, rice-water discharges, sunken features, blue surface, shriveled skin with loss of elasticity, and the muscular cramps, tell the story too plainly that it is "Asiatic Cholera."

Very respectfully, &c., LEWIS A. SAYRE.

The following communication from Commandant BELL, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, explains itself:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with its inclosure.

There is no suitable vessel of the class pointed out by the Navy Department for a hospital ship, and I wrote to this effect yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy.

I, however, suggested that the old line-of-battle-ship *North Carolina* should be taken for this purpose.

She could accommodate one thousand (1,000) patients—has every facility of being well ventilated, and could be moored in the lower harbor with perfect safety during the Winter.

I communicated these facts to Senator MORGAN yesterday, who has, I believe, written to Washington on the subject. The ship should be sheathed with thin plank a few feet above the water line, and have glazed sashes put in her lower deck ports, all of which could be done at trifling expense, when she would be efficient for this purpose as long as required. She has been recently thoroughly cleansed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York.

Senator MORGAN is without any communication from Washington on the subject at present.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

STABBING AFFRAY IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning at the corner of East Houston and Crosby streets, between JAMES OLIVER, of Albany, and JOHN BARRY, during which the latter stabbed OLIVER in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. BARRY was arrested by Officer MARTIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.

JOHN WILSON and JOHN WILLIAMS were arrested at the *Tribune* office on Tuesday night, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from MARCUS BOSWORTH, of No. 19 Bond-street. While a large number of spectators were waiting for election returns, WILSON was seen to take the watch from BOSWORTH'S pocket and pass it to WILLIAMS. The latter was seized, when he dropped the timepiece on the floor. Officer HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the men, and yesterday Justice DOWLING committed them for examination.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDULENT BOND CASE.

Justice DOWLING rendered a decision, Saturday, in relation to the question of jurisdiction in the complaint against WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY, charged jointly with BENTHAN FABIAN with having attempted to defraud the government out of $40,000, by means of executing fraudulent bonds as securities, for the purpose of withdrawing 300 barrels of alcohol from the custom-house. The magistrate decided that he had full jurisdiction in the case, and proceeded with the investigation. Mr. NELSON K. WHEELER, Deputy Collector, made an additional affidavit, showing the manner in which goods are withdrawn from the warehouse department of the custom-house. The examination was then postponed. FABIAN, who is charged with being concerned in the fraud, has not yet arrived in this city from Richmond, where he was arrested several days ago.

ROBBED IN CHERRY-STREET.

Mr. GEORGE COX, of No. 328 Pearl-street, was assaulted at the corner of Cherry and Oak streets, by JOHN TIGHE and JEREMIAH HAGGERTY, who stole $46 in Treasury notes from his pockets. The Fourth Ward Police arrested the assailants, who were committed for examination by Justice DOWLING.

SHOOTING IN THE BOWERY.

FRANCIS MAHADY was arrested on Tuesday night on the complaint of MICHAEL NEVILLE, of No. 32 Hester-street, who charged that MAHADY accosted him in the Bowery, with the following elegant expression: "You want to fight you scoundrel, I'll fight you!" and at the same time discharged a pistol at him. MAHADY was arrested, and Justice DOWLING committed him for examination.

Protective War-Claim Association.

The following is a report of the business transacted by this association from March 16, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1865:

CLAIMS FILED.

For Pensions	$5,009 00
For Arrears of Pay and Bounty	6,299 00
For Prize Money	3,482 00
For Miscellaneous	250 00
Total	$15,040
Estimated Value	$2,388,502 40

CLAIMS PAID.

For Pensions	$1,230 00
For Arrears of Pay and Bounty	1,946 00
For Prize Money	579 00
For Miscellaneous	200 00
Total	$3,955 00

AMOUNT COLLECTED.

For Pension	$115,925 74
For Arrears of Pay and Bounty	301,792 77
For Prize Money	208,426 72
For Miscellaneous	2,000 00
Total	$628,105 23
Estimated value of claims remaining unsettled	$1,760,397 17

In addition to making direct applications for pensions, arrears of pay and bounty and prize money, general information and advice has been given relative to military and naval matters. No charges have been made for these services, thus saving to the widows and representatives of the soldiers the usual fees of claim agents, amounting in at least $238,850 24. The office of the association is at No. 35 Chambers-street.

Sale of Real Estate at Astoria.

A very valuable estate of 460 acres, situated at Astoria, L. I., comprising pasture, woodland and meadow will be sold at public auction at Wilson's Hotel, Astoria, on the 16th inst. The property has excellent advantages for bathing, fishing and yachting, and is easily accessible from the city.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 2048, 1213, 1668, 1184, 704, 1074, 2385, 1097, 1461, 2334, 1733, 1199, 2525, 537, 2505, 7, 1601, 821, 1819, 1980. *Part II.*—Held at Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.—Nos. 2516, 2428, 2484, 2486, 2466, 1175, 2384, 945, 2176, 2314, 2254, 2264, 2336, 2356, 2148, 2246, 2280, 2302, 2810, 2106.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—None enumerated motions.

SPECIAL TERM—SUPREME COURT.—NOS. 218, 133, 131, 178, 183, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday for want of jurors. The following is the calendar for that day: NOS. 955, 633, 1091, 452, 939, 36, 908, 953, 544, 1025, 813, 1047, 1050, 1082, 973. *Part II.*—On Monday next, to which time it stands adjourned for lack of jurors, has the following numbers: 1134, 444, 442, 1143, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1179, 1180, 1181.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—NOS. 140, 49, 54, 55, 59, 66, 69, 70, 76, 97, 120, 122, 123, 127. The call on the general calendar commences at 152.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—NOS. 5315, 1639, 491, 969, 1741, 4035, 5043, 1717, 4669, 1785, 11, 4516, 1495, 4325, 1679. *Part II.*—NOS. 1768, 1782, 1766, 2052, 3656, 4200, 4338, 4958, 4624, 4936, 1496, 4378, 4994, 1640, 1678.

Important Opinion—The Law Relative to Substitute Brokerage Defined.

SUPREME COURT—SPRCIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Edward T. Powers vs. *John Shepard.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $850, and interest thereon, which was alleged to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff, upon a written contract made between the parties under the following circumstances: On the 9th day of March last, the plaintiff contracted to enlist seventeen recruits for the purpose of filling the quota of the town of Sparta, in the county of Livingston, this State, under the call of the President of the 19th of December, 1864. The contract was made on the 9th of March, 1865, and on the 21st of the same month it was modified. From the pleadings in the case it appeared that by the terms of the contract the plaintiff was to enlist seventeen recruits on the credit of the said town, at an agreed price of $850 each, in full of bounties, premiums, &c.; that the requisite number of men were furnished, and that the defendant paid on account thereof the sum of $13,600. The action is brought to recover the balance. The defendant demurred to the complaint upon the grounds,

First—That the contract which is declared upon is in direct conflict with the act of the Legislature passed Feb. 10, 1865, prescribing the amount to be paid for substitutes, maintaining that the contract is absolutely void, and plaintiff cannot recover upon it. (Session Laws 1865, chap. 29, secs. 3 and 4.)

Secondly—That it appears by allegations of complaint that the defendant has already paid for each of said recruits the sum of $800, being an excess of $100 over the amount allowed by the statute cited previously, to cover bounties and incidental expenses of each of said recruits, hence he cannot recover further.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE OPINION OF JUDGE CLERKE:

If the Legislature of this State has the power to prescribe to any citizen, what amount of money he shall pay for a substitute to represent him in the national army, it has the power to prescribe what he shall pay for any article of commerce, for any pleasure, or any social or domestic enjoyment. The Legislature is vested with all the powers of government, not delegated to the United States, and which have not been expressly or impliedly delegated to other departments of the Government of the State, and there are no restraints upon its political power, except those which are declared by the Constitution of the State. But I, nevertheless, think that it is not absolute and omnipotent, and that its power is limited to the legitimate sphere of political society. Constitutional government, under whatever form it may exist, is not based on the idea that all the conduct, and acts, and interests of a citizen are the proper subjects of legislation. On the contrary, the tendencies of such a system are to confine the action of the government within as limited a sphere as is consistent with the maintenance of the peace, good order and progress of society. It recognizes the great truth, that the most important and sacred purposes and interests of society are not within the domain of civil law, but are regulated and allowed by the power of self-adjustment which God has implanted in it, through the balancing and antagonism of the varied needs and aspirations of the individuals of whom it is composed. The moral and religious interests of society, for instance, are out of the sphere of law—out of the sphere of political government; they are wisely left to individual and social efforts, prompted by benevolence and conscience. Not only are such efforts infinitely more benignant, but they are much more effectual than they possibly could be made through the cumbrous machinery of State, or any other political government. The rights of imperfect obligation, which play a legal phrase, are much more numerous than those of perfect obligation. So it is with the economic interests of the individuals who compose society. Every individual, or rather the great majority of individuals, know much better than any public authority can know, the price he should give for the various commodities of necessity or luxury which he needs. The interests of the buyer on the one hand, and of the seller on the other, will be much more likely to adjust the proper price, than any intervening authority can possibly do. On the contrary, the latter would inevitably, produce disturbance and confusion, if not distress, as similar interference did in the markets of Paris during the first French Revolution. I hold, therefore, that the exercise of such power by the government was never contemplated by the framers of our political constitutions, or by the people who ratified them; and that the powers of the Legislature cannot be extended so far as to dictate to individuals what price they shall give, or what price they shall receive, for anything which they may want to buy or sell. If it possessed that power, for instance, what price citizens should give for any article of dress, it could prescribe what kind of dress they should wear; and thus we might, during any legislative session, hear that we had returned to the days of sumptuary laws. Formerly, in England, penal laws were enacted by its omnipotent Parliament, to restrain excess in apparel, chiefly in the reigns of Edward III., Edward IV. and Henry VIII., against pike shoes, short doublets, and long coats, all of which, Blackstone tells us, were repealed by statute 1, sec. 1, c. 25. But, he remarks, as to excess in diet, there still remains one ancient statute unrepealed, (10 Edw. 3d., c. 3,) which ordains that no man shall be served at dinner or supper with more than two courses, except on some great holidays, there specified, in which he may be served with three. Can we believe that such things, in any of the Commonwealths of America are cognizable by law, or that the people delegated such power to their Legislature. No; the legislative power in America is not omnipotent in this sense; regulations relative to private manners and habits, and to prices and expenses, are not within the domain of civil law. The possession of such power belongs alone to absolute governments, or to Parliaments which claim omnipotence. A power so infinite is inconsistent with the character and design of constitutional republican governments. All the political power which the people, in their sovereign capacity, can, consistently with that character and design, exercise, has been delegated to the Legislature; but nothing more. It can no more prescribe to us what price we shall pay for a coat, or for a substitute in the army, than it can prescribe what kind of shoes we shall wear, or how many courses we shall have for dinner. No government professing such power could be called free; and yet, in framing the present constitution, the people declare that they establish it in gratitude to "to Almighty God for their freedom." Again, even if the Legislature possessed this power, I think an act of this kind, so far as it interfered with individual freedom of action, should be strictly construed. Like penal acts and acts in favor of corporations or particular persons, acts in derogation of common rights should not be extended beyond their express words or clear import. This act prohibits the payment of a greater amount than $300 for a one-year volunteer or substitute, $400 for a two-year volunteer or substitute, and $600 for a three-year volunteer or substitute; that is, no volunteer or substitute shall receive a larger amount, for these different terms of service, than the respective sums mentioned. This action, however, is not to recover money paid to volunteers or substitutes, but money which the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff for furnishing volunteers or substitutes. This money, it is to to be fairly presumed, not only included the sums paid to the volunteers or substitutes, but also, such sum as would be a compensation to the plaintiff for procuring the volunteers or substitutes. It certainly would not be just to expect that this plaintiff should perform services without compensation. Like any other agent or servant he is entitled to compensation. His services were exceedingly useful to the plaintiff, and could not be rendered by him without considerable labor and trouble; and the difference between the amount of the bounty allowed by the act and that promised to be paid by the defendant may be deemed the measure of the plaintiff's compensation. It does not appear in the complaint that the volunteers or substitutes received more than the act allows.

The demurrer must be overruled with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer.

Examination of Candidates for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 8.

Present, Presiding Justice Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard, JJ.

The court directed the clerk to enter an order appointing John E. Parsons, Malcolm Campbell and Chas. M. De Costa, Esqs., as examiners of all who present themselves for admission to the bar of this court as attorneys and counsellors during the present term. The examiners will meet to-day and will decide upon the time when applicants for admission may present themselves, of which time due notice will be given in the papers. The following-named gentlemen have been appointed as a committee on the character of the applicants in pursuance of the rules of the court: Wm. Allen Butler, George E. Baldwin and Charles H. Van Brunt.

Interesting to Real Estate Agents—When Commissions are Earned.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Barrett.

Wrmy et al. vs. *Starr.*—This action was brought to recover $110 commissions, alleged to have been earned by the plaintiff upon the sale of certain real estate owned by the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiffs, who are real estate agents in this city, had been requested by the defendant to sell a house and lot, he naming the price and certain conditions of sale, but saying nothing in regard to the day when possession would be given. Plaintiffs secured a purchaser at the price fixed, and inferring from the silence of their principal that immediate possession would be given, made the sale on those terms. The defendant declined to give possession before the first of May next, and repudirted the agreements made by his agent. The plaintiffs then sought by this action to recover their commission as for a sale of the property, on the ground that they had found a purchaser who was ready to take it. Defendant's counsel contended that as no sale had been made, no commission had been earned. Plaintiffs counsel, on the contrary, maintained that his clients had accomplished all that they had undertaken to perform, and that the failure to accomplish the sale was caused by the acts of the defendant.

The court held that the commissions were earned when a purchaser was obtained through the agent, upon the terms offered by the principal. Also, that where no positive instructions had been given by the defendant, the plaintiffs were justified in offering the property with immediate possession, on passing the deed. Judgment for the plaintiffs for full amount claimed, with costs.

William G. Lathrop, Jr., for the plaintiffs; H. H. Rice, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 8.

By Justice Clerke.

The People ex rel. Joseph W. Watson vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Henry H. Casey *vs.* Paul S. Forbes; motion granted for special calendar. Simon Sondheim, &c., *vs.* David Hexter; motion granted; H. G. Leszznsky vs. G. Donadi; motion granted. J. Bernheimer et al. *vs.* Isaac Piser; motion granted. Robert Francis *vs.* John C. White; motion granted. Tredwell Ketchum, &c., *vs.* David Tilton; motion granted. Julius Mendel et al. *vs.* Antonie Pellitier; motion granted. The National Broadway Bank *vs.* Edward Robinson et al.; motion granted. A. F. Fisher *vs.* James W. Barker, Jr., et al.; motion granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

John Ross *vs.* Ellen B. Smith; motion denied with $10 costs. Robert Pugsley *vs.* Francis Morris, et al.; motion granted on conditions, &c. M. J. Grodjinske *vs.* Jacob Lewis; motion denied with $10 costs. L. R. Ryers *vs.* Wm. B. Rankin; motion to strike out granted, costs to abide the event. Chas. Thwing *vs.* Franklin Thwing, et al.; motion denied. E. Goldman et al. *vs.* Chas. Rehfeld; motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide the event. Chas. McDonald, &c., *vs.* The New-York Life Insurance Company; motion granted on payment of all costs since the default. Thomas Gooderson *vs.* John McCullum; motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	106¼	100	Erie Railroad	97
500	do	106¾	800	do	96¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	106⅞	200	do	98¼
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	101	1000	do	96
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102½	100	do	95⅞
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	100⅜	200	do	95¾
1,500	do 2d call	100⅜	100	do s10	94¾
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s. Second Series.	97½	200	do 2d call	95⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	97⅛	1500	do	95¾
4,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99	1509	do	95½
2,000	Missouri 6s	78	300	do s10	94⅜
14,000	Mo.6s

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FACTORY AND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Situated on the northeast corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh. The lot is 75 feet on 1st-st. and 120 feet on South 3d-st., between and convenient to the Grand, Houston and South 7th Ferries. The building is five stories, with first-rate hoistway apparatus, outside platform, &c.; substantially built of brick, 75 feet front and 30 feet deep, and well lighted. A large wooden dwelling is on the rear. Will be sold on accommodating terms, with good title. Price of the whole $15,000. Apply to WM. MORGAN, South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, or to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—UPON SATISFACTORY TERMS or cash, that valuable tract of land on Broadway, extending to the North River, between 83d and 86th sts., in the City of New-York, being the country seat of the late Dr. Mott, comprising about 19 acres of land, besides the water grant in front of the premises; the improvements are six good dwelling-houses, with usual outhouses, greenhouse, brick store, coal-yard and dock. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to Mrs. L. D. MOTT, Executrix, No. 1 Gramercy-park, or to Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, No. 269 East 16th-st., or to HENRY A. MOTT, Attorney-at-Law, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 374 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 4th-av., between 86th and 86th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., front and rear. Price, $20,000.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,500

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, until first of April next, the homestead residence of the late Aaron Peck, East Orange, N. J.; location very healthy, and very convenient to railroads, both horse and steam; house contains thirteen rooms and modern conveniences, with attractive surroundings; attached to the premises are commodious outbuildings, carriage-house, stables, etc., etc. For particulars, apply to T. C. HOUGHTON, opposite, or to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON 136th and 137th sts., Wilton, W. C.; 4 fine new brownstone houses on 2d-av., Harlem; about 30 new brick and frame houses on 27th, 117th, 118th, 123d sts.; also 5 brick tenement houses on 29th-st.; pays over 15 per cent. All this property will be sold cheap, with 100 lots in Harlem, some very desirable, the corner of 129th-st. and 3d-av. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, 117th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements; good ground and fruit; near the depot; also one plain house, with one acre of ground, with abundance of fruit; also a good house and outhouses, with thirty acres of land, at less than prices before the war. Apply to owner.

E. B. TAYLOR,
No. 15, Main-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J. A NEW house, just finished, in complete order, built by days' work, in a substantial manner, with corner lot 75x150; tastefully laid out; stable and carriage-house; fine location, good surroundings, seven minutes' walk from depot; possession immediate; price $9,000. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth; or L. W. LAWRENCE, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER of 60th-st. and 4th-av., and adjoining on 60th-st. This property is in a first-class neighborhood, and in the vicinity of some of the finest improvements up town; the corner would make a desirable location for a church; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Mr. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE SITES FOR sale on the handsomest streets in Orange; first-class neighborhood, on high ground, with fine views, only a few minutes from depot. Apply to H. D. BLACKWELL, No. 5 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF FROM 30 TO 80 acres, to suit purchaser, in a pleasant village on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 27 miles from the city. Land excellent; double two-story house 30x46; grounds handsome; plenty of shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive. Apply at wire-store, No. 81 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—A Fruit farm and country residence, 20 miles from New-York, opposite Dobb's Ferry; 30 acres of land, 3,000 pear trees, 4,000 grapevines, 2,000 feet water-front, new house, greenhouse, barn, stables and other outbuildings. Inquire of HENRY A. CASSEBEER, No. 57 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN E. D., THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 5 3d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 215 South 2d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., three-story brick, with two-story dining-room and kitchen extension, nearly new and in good order; 11 finished rooms with water and gas; location central; size lot, 26½ feet front by 130 feet deep. For terms apply or address C. NICHOLS, on premises, 287 Washington-st., Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, IN 34TH-ST., between 4th and Madison avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone, English-basement house, completely and elegantly furnished, and house in the most pefect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A TWO-STORY cottage, 22 by 25; lot 50 by 280; within three minutes' walk of the depot. Price $4,500; or will exchange in part for nice road horse, with buggy and harness complete. Apply personally or by letter, to WALTER E. SMITH, North Orange, N. J.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.—I have an estate in Canada, a short distance from Buffalo, that is leased for seven years, and paying $2,000 rent in gold annually; will trade the same for improved city property or merchandise. Apply at once to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELABORATELY FURNISHED and finished basement house, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is four stories, brown-stone front, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000, $2,000 CASH, A BRICK house in Rahway, N. J., 28x70, 14 rooms, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Address WM. N. CAUSLER, No. 196 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or SEYMOUR & CO., No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—No. 12 West 27th-st., one door from Broadway; house 13 feet by 60; lot 98. Apply at No. 41 Exchange-place. L. T. HOYT.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 x half the block; furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, with or without furniture, No. 127 West 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; a very desirable location; possession Dec. 1. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, NEAR HACKensack, N. J., 12 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-st., two neat cottages, with about three acres of ground. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A NEAT FRUITED PLACE—TWO HOURS from the city on the Hudson for sale cheap, if sold immediately.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A FARM—105 ACRES, HIGHLY CULTIVATED, very productive, rich loam soil, twenty-one miles of the city, near Summit, N. J., offered a bargain.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 50 AND 60 acres of well cultivated land for sale, at Union-place, Flushing, L. I. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL STORE, DOING A good business of over $50,000, within five miles of New-York; the building is 40 by 80 feet, three stories high. Address Box No. 4,491, General Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully located on 60th and 61st sts., 9th and 10th avs., with fine view of the river and Park. Apply to ODDIE & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR MADISON-square, a first-class house and stable. Price $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NEW and large size, situated on the north side of 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—I WANT A PLEASANT HOME for the Winter, for myself, wife and daughter, in a central location, not above 34th-st., nor below 14th-st.; for suitable accommodations, I will pay $250 per month. I will give and require satisfactory reference. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can have good board in a private family, no other boarders, at Hudson City, N. J.; forty-five minutes from City Hall. Apply to A. STEWART, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, suite on second floor, suitable for three or four persons. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family, in Norwalk, Conn. Apply at No. 147 Maiden-lane.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman of the highest respectability, board in a private family where there are no other boarders; unexceptionable references furnished. Address stating terms, J. R., Godfrey's Union City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY AND son in a private family; location between 40th and 44th sts., and 9th and 4th avs. Address E. B. W., Station G, Broadway.

AT NO. 120 EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., Stuyvesant-square, on parlor floor, elegantly furnished parlors and bedrooms, en suite, with or without board. Terms reasonable to a desirable tenant.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—WITH or without partial board, in a private family; references will be given and required. Apply to No. 159 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FURnished room, with board on Sundays, in a respectable private family. Address L. A., Station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, BOARD IN A private family; references given and required. Address, with terms, Miss S., at Station D, Astor-place.

186 2D-AV., TWO ROOMS ADJOINING with board, for a small family or a party of single gentlemen; location desirable; one small room.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Staten Island to rent, within three minutes' walk of Stapleton and Vanderbilt Landings, the streets leading to house being lighted with gas. Terms moderate, and immediate possession given. Full particulars can be obtained by applying at Room No. 45, No. 19 Broad-st.

STABLE ROOM TO LET—FOR PAIR OF horses and carriage, in private stable near Murray-Hill and 6th-av. Rent $300 until May next. Apply at No. 1,275 Broadway. LEHMAN & BROWN.

TO LET—TO ADULTS—A HANDSOMELY FURnished country seat, with horse, carriage, &c.; feed for horse, $100 per month; on New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from New-York. Apply at No. 269 Pearl-st., from 1 to 2.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE AND furniture at Elizabeth, New-Jersey, till May next; rent $500. Address for one week, Box No. 283 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO MAY 1, THE ELEgant house and furniture No. 79 5th-av. House 34x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 148 CHAMBERS-ST. Apply to FRED. WRIGHT, No. 19 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOUR OR FIVE LOTS, with buildings thereon, within ¼ of an hour from down-town, and suitable for a chemical factory. Address, stating particulars, SODA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN A FIRST FLOOR or basement office, in either Park-place, Murray, Warren, Chambers or Reade sts., between Church and Broadway. Address EXPRESS, Box No. 362 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—ROOMS FURNISHED OR NOT, FOR husband, wife and child, within 15 minutes of Post-office. State terms. E. F. G., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE AND TO LET; also vacant lots, by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Printed list of houses for sale issued every month.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.

6-4 BLACK DELAINES, very fine, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, very fine, 3s. per yard worth 5s.
BLACK ALPACAS, very fine, 5s. per yard, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, very fine, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
5-4 CRAPE ARMOURS, very fine, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
4-4 EUGENIES and ENGLISH POPLINS, 5s. per yard, worth $1.
SPLENDID BALMORAL SKIRTING, 75c. per yard, worth $1 25.
4-4 WINSEYS, EXTRA QUALITY, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.

At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

FAMILY MOURNING.

AN IMMENSE STOCK, SURPASSING anything before offered, consisting in part of BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, DELAINES, OTTOMANS, VELOURS, BRAZILLIAN CLOTH, EMPRESS, IMPERIAL and PARIMASEA CLOTH, CUBAN AND QUEENS CLOTHS, PARISIENNA and MALTISE CLOTHS, BLACK SILKS, some splendid bargains, ENGLISH CRAPES, VEILS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS and BONNETS, unusually cheap.

N. B.—Dresses and other garments made to order and made over in the best possible manner on short notice. Call before purchasing elsewhere at

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS. SAMPLE LOTS.
Manufactured exclusively for this house.
25 PIECES VERY FINE, $1 50, worth $2.
25 PIECES MUCH FINER, $2, worth $2 75.
25 PIECES SUPERFINE, $2 50, worth $3 50.
25 PIECES SUBLIME, $3, worth $4.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS.

The MOST SPLENDID DISPLAY, far surpassing anything before offered; retail price 25 per cent. below the average.

(Observe) W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY.

CLEARING SALE OF LACE

CURTAINS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

French Lace Curtains, at $12 a window, REDUCED TO $9.
French Lace Curtains, at $16 a window, REDUCED TO $12.
French Lace Curtains, at $25 a window, REDUCED TO $19.
French Lace Curtains, at $28 a window, REDUCED TO $21.
French Lace Curtains, at $32 a window, REDUCED TO $23.
French Lace Curtains, at $36 a window, REDUCED TO $28.
Clearing Sale of Nottingham Lace Curtains, &c.

CLEARING SALE OF
RIBBONS AND ZEPHYR SHAWLS.
CLEARING SALE OF

CORSETS.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH WERLY CORSETS, REDUCED FROM $6 50 TO $4 50.
All our French Corsets REDUCED FROM $2 25 TO $1 75.
All our Domestic Corsets REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50.

N. B.—Every pair of Corsets sold from our store warranted WHALEBONE STICKS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

WHOLESALE.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Mark the address, Nos. 311 and 391½ Grand, and 66 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

Entrance to the Wholesale Department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor—Straw and Felt Goods.
Third floor—Ribbons, Velvets and Silk Goods.
Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

HOSIERY.

New styles for ladies, gents, and children, as worn in Paris and London; the Derby Ribbed, Oxford, Cambridge, Crochet, Rob Roy, Victoria, and other styles; gents' long hose undergarments made from Australian wool, of superior finish; children's Union merino dresses, garters, mittens and gloves; best Paris kids, new shades, at reduced prices; undressed kids, all colors, 90c. Fall and Winter gloves in great variety. W. J. ELGER, importer of hosiery, gloves and fancy goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Late with George Brodie,)
will open to-day a large assortment of
WINTER CLOAKS,
at
NO. 896 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS IN AMERICA.

For style and richness they defy competition.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.,
New-York City.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs.

Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

WINDOW-CURTAINS, &C.—A SET OF ELegant crimson silk brocatel curtains, with tassels complete, at a bargain; also, pianos, mirror, desk, sewing-machine, paintings, albums, cigars, jewelry, watches, &c. Cash paid for pianos, watches, diamonds, &c., &c. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MISS M. E. HOUSTON, LATE WITH Genin and Hearn, has specialties in cloaks and bonnets. Dressmaking in all its branches. Particular attention paid to orders. No. 769 Broadway, below 8th-st.

MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-class Locomotives, cylinders 16x22; wheels 4½ and 5 feet. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in locomotives and machinery.

FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, fifteen-horse power, new; also, five steam engines, ten-horse power. Apply at No. 352 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

PROPELLER—FOR SALE, A NEW PROPELler, warranted in every respect, 80 feet long, 12 feet beam; cylinder 15x15. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MIL'Y RAILROADS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PROPERTY.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MIL. R. R.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction on Nov. 20, 1865, at the foot of Poplar-st., St. Louis, Mo.,

TWO FLAT CARS, 5¾ FEET GAUGE.

On Nov. 25, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

NINE FLAT CARS, GAUGE, 4 FEET 8½ INCHES.

On Nov. 27, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.:

311 car wheels,	44 pairs wheels and axles,
217 old axles,	1 tender,
1 smoke-stack,	1 engine truck,
1 pair drivers,	4 springs.
1 parallel rod.	1 bell and frame.
4 hand cars,	14 truck cars,

50,000 pounds of scrap iron.

On Dec. 1, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the United States Military Railroad supplies remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

(80) Eighty tons assorted iron.
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron.
(8) Eight tons assorted steel.
(1) One ton pig lead.

And a general assortment of small stores, suitable for railroads.

On Dec. 11, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stores of the United States Military Railroad, remaining on hand at the General Supply Store, consisting, in part, as follows:

20,000 Twenty thousand axes.
1,000 Tons cast bar iron, 1½ sq. hfrd. angle.
(80) Eighty tons boiler and tank iron.
(35) Thirty-five tons assorted steel.
(300) Three hundred tons scrap iron, wrought and cast.
(25,000) Twenty-five thousand pounds engine brass castings.

Gas-pipe,	Gas fixtures of all kinds,
Brass pipe,	Oil cups,
Spring balances,	Brass cocks of every description,
Shovels,	Globe valves, all sizes,
Hatchets,	Claw, lining and tamping bars,
Nuts,	Iron and copper rivets and burrs,
Washers, wrought and cast,	Sheet copper and brass,
Nails and spikes,	Chains and rope of all sizes,
Mallets,	Blocks, tackle and snatch,
Sash, glass and paint, of all kinds,	Kelly's head lights,
Railroad lamps,	
Cooking stoves and fixtures,	
Heating stoves.	

Full sets of carpenters', blacksmiths' and saddlers' tools, rubber car springs, belting gum and leather, files, butts, and screws, tinware of all kinds; and almost every article suitable for rai road operations, all of the very best quality. Also,

(3) Three large lathes, Stevens & Brother manufacturers.
(2) Two-hole punches, Kelly & Co., manufacturers.
(1) One bolt cutter and 1 gear cutter, Gould & Brother manufacturers.
(1) One axle cut-off lathe, Warner & Whitney.
(2) Two fan-blowers (medium.)
(1) One upright engine, 8-horse power.
(1) One trip-hammer and engine, Howell's patent.
(1) One Broomfield steam hammer.
(1) One Sellers' steam hammer.

Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand railroad tools of all kinds, consisting of

Carpenters' Tools, Wheelwrights' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Machinists' Tools, Stores and Harness.

TERMS CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M.; and of that of Memphis, on application to Capt. John P. Hall.

The attention of dealers and railroad companies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

T. J. CRILLY,
Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, SCRAP IRON, AMBULANCE SPRING WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Government Mill, E-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts., Washington, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:

Letter presses, bedsteads, buckets, iron safe, tables, desks, bits, blankets, chains, hammers, harness, halters, saddles, whips, wrenches, portable forges, bellows, chests, kettles, lanterns, measures, paulins, picks, saws, shovels, spades, wheelbarrows, brooms, &c.

Will be sold at the late site of Government Repair Shops, on 21st-st., between E and F sts., on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

4,340 pounds of wagon axles, iron.
7,860 pounds of wagon springs.
25,000 pounds of scrap chain.
2,400 pounds of scrap iron, &c.
104,160 pounds scrap wrought iron, &c.

ALSO,

Will be sold at Kendall Green Park, about one mile northeast of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

34 Carts.
104 Two-horse ambulances.
22 Two-horse spring wagons.
1 Two-horse buggy.

The sales will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILROAD MACHINERY.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1865, at 1 P. M., at the Machinery Depot of G. & C. PLACE, No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York City:

One (1) thirty-foot planer.
One (1) hydrostatic wheel press.
One (1) large railroad drill.
One (1) punching and shearing machine, combined.
Four (4) fifteen inch jacks.
One hundred (100) claw bars.
Forty-four (44) dozen assorted files.
Six (6) kerosene head-lights.

The above machinery is all new, and was constructed for the United States Military Railroad service.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
(Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.,)
Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, CLOCKS, ANTIQUES, &c.—THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at the mansion, No. 96 5th-av., southwest corner of 15th-st.,

(By order of the Executors of the estate of the late Jas. Bernhard, deceased,)

THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c., contained in said house, made to order by "Meeks," Marcotte and others, consisting in part of richly carved suites in medallion reps, carved rosewood centre and fancy tables, elegant buhl, marble and carpet cabinets, centre tables, rich centre divans, rosewood piano-forte, Munns & Clark makers; elegant Turkish easy chairs, couches, side and fancy chairs, card-tables, fine rosewood and inlaid marqueterie, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, pier and mantel-glasses, etageres, cabinet washstands, dressing-tables, secretaries, rosewood sofas, Voltaire, easy and side chairs in satin.

Also, elaborately carved oak suite in reps, secretary and library bookcases and tables in match; richly carved rosewood library bookcases, elegant figured damask and lace curtains, large French plate side mirror, patent spring beds, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; toilet crockery, Aubusson and Brussels carpets, &c., together with stoneware and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The clocks, bronzes, &c., are of the most elegant description, and cannot be equaled in this country, and comprise two superb real onyx and heavy gilt mantel sets of clock and vase, candelabras of extra size, with gilt figures; "Cleopatra" and the "Sheep-washer"—both by Babeteine, of Paris; elegant bronze and gilt, and brocatel and white mantel clocks, with figures—the "Percae," "Crusaders" and

BRONZES.

Two large real bronze Chevaux de Marley statuettes and groups: "Love," "Mercury," "Elephant" and "Tiger," &c. Also, superb bronzed

KISS'S STATUE.

The house will be open for exhibition on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., by permit, which with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS, BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURGH AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Josiah Macy's Sons, intending to remove their storage yard from its present location, will offer at public auction, through

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

The valuable property, consisting of 27 lots of land, situate on North 8th and North 9th sts., between First-street and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburgh,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the south pier and south half of the north pier.

The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present bulkhead line, and of extending the pier to the permanent bulkhead and pier lines.

The lots are covered with sheds suitable for storage. This sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of property for manufacturing or commercial purposes, the depth of water on the piers being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of large tonnage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, and THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway:

AN IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS, from the British Fine Arts Publishing Company, all of which are elegantly and appropriately framed, consisting of fine proof and choicest selected impressions of works of the greatest modern artists, among which are, viz:

Landseer,	Faith,	Ansdell,	Herring.
Millais,	Saul,	Martin,	Lejeune,
Dobson,	Newenham,	Taylor,	Webster,
Creswick,	Thompson,	E. Stone,	Rawply,
Harding,	Turner,	D. Roberts,	Barker,
Burgess,	C. Baxter,	Intsem,	Brockey,
S. Cousins,	Lemon,	W. Bell,	Stackpool,
Bellin,	Atkinson,	Patterson,	Davey.
Motham,	Sothers.		

Others will be on view daily as above on and from Wednesday, Nov. 1, free. The public are invited to inspect this collection.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMISsioner Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I shall sell at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M., a large lot of rejected White Oak Knees, White Oak Timber, (slightly damaged by fire,) Hackmatack Knees and Boats. Also, a large quantity of condemned tools, dish covers, cooking utensils, silver calls, 43 bags canvass clippings, about 12,000 pounds, two gutta percha bolsas, glaziers diamonds, &c., &c.

For list of articles apply at Storekeepers office.

EDWARD HOOKER,
A. V. Lieut.-Com. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. Cowan, Administrator of the estate of Isabella Farrington, deceased, 4 lots of ground, with dwelling houses and several outbuildings, on the northwest corner of Bloomingdale-road (Broadway) and 130th-st.; 100 feet on Broadway, and 108 on 130th-st. Title perfect; sale absolute. Maps at the auction room, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1865:

2,500,000 feet assorted lumber.
30 new platform cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
20 box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
4 passenger cars.
650 car wheels, (good.)
125 pairs car wheels, on axles.
400 new car axles.
5,000 pounds rubber springs.
64 elliptic car springs.
100 Davis' patent car springs.
500 tons good second-hand T rail.
400 tons old T rail.
600 tons old strap rail.
50 tons axle iron, old.
7 tons tire iron, old.
8 tons scrap steel, old.
125 tons car wheels, old.
250 tons wrought scrap iron.
295 tons cast scrap iron.
3 tons lead pipe, old.
10 tons scrap brass.
7 coils, 1¼ inches diameter, wire cable.
21 vises.
280 tons assorted bar iron.
34 tons assorted sheet iron.
50 tons assorted steel.
150 tons iron castings.
5 tons brass castings.
2 tons sheet copper.
1 ton sheet brass.
70,000 pounds boat spikes.
250,000 p unds railroad spikes.
140,000 pounds cut spikes and nails.
25,000 pounds rope.
11,500 feet assorted glass.
6,500 feet leather belting.
3,500 pounds rubber and hemp packing.
10 Henderson pumps.
2,500 feet assorted gas pipe.
50 grindstones.
28,000 pounds track bars.
7,300 pounds spike mauls, cold chisels, &c.
2,000 picks and shovels.
600 lanterns.
4,500 axes, hatchets and adzes.
7,000 handles.
50 steel-plated frogs.
90 steel frog plates.
50 set switch fixtures.
3 portable forges.
8 pumping engines.
3 wood-sawing engines.
2 portable saw-mills.
2 steam pile drivers, complete.
2 caloric engines.
95 set planes.
200 hand, cross-cut and circular saws.
50 steel squares.
60 screw jacks.
900 feet spark netting.
2,000 pounds assorted wire.
750 pounds block tin.
1,000 pounds sheet lead.
75 boxes assorted tin.
10,000 pounds chains.
4,000 files.
9,000 pounds boiler and tank rivets and plate washers.
60 globe valves.
150 monkey wrenches.
12 Emery wheels.
40 reams Emery cloth and paper.
28 ox yokes.
25 water-tanks and hoops.
2,000 sashes.

Contents of job printing office, consisting of presses, type, cases, &c.

A number of hand and truck cars.

Contents of the supply store, which contains a very large assortment of valuable railroad material, new and of the best quality.

Contents of machine and blacksmiths' shops, consisting of planers, lathes, wheel presses, forges, stationary engines, shafting, belting, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of second-hand stores, tools, machinery and other material.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, to be adjourned from day to day until all is sold.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel. Assistant Quartermaster.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of November, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.

New-York City—THURSDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.

Philadelphia, Penn.—SATURDAY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, and Evening at 7¾—All that Glitters is not Gold.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Three Flying Trapeze—Kim-Ka—The Green Monster.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rookwood—Reign of Terror—Poor John Smidt.

WALLACK'S—Still Waters Run Deep—Ici on Parle Francais.

WINTER GARDEN—Playing with Fire.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Baccart—Pantomime.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sam.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—The Manager's Triumph.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—Les Miserables—Deaf in a Horn—Sacred Contraband—Streets of New-York.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—No. 201 Bowery—Songs, Dances, &c.—Old Dame Grimes.

AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 BROADWAY—Grand Entertainment.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Prof. Wiseman—Magic, Art and other Marvelous Doings.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—New-York Circus.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM—Between Fourth-street and Astor-place—Magnificent Scenic Illusions.

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART—Corner of Grand and Crosby streets—Exhibition of Paintings.

FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—The Republican Court; or, Lady Washington's Reception Day.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj.-Gen Thomas Francis Meagher reached Bannack City, Montana Territory, Sept. 23. Two days later, Gov. Sydney Edgerton, who was about to leave the Territory for some months, proclaimed Gen. Meagher Acting Governor. On the 30th of Sept. Gov. Meagher was given a public reception by the Irish Americans and other residents of Virginia City. The honorable gentleman made a most eloquent response, acknowledging the kindness of his friends, reviewing his past history, especially through the civil war, explaining the duties of all law-abiding citizens of the Territory towards the National Government, announcing his own resolute independence of party ties, and his devotion to what he considered the best interests of his country; and invoking in behalf of his administration of the affairs of the Territory, in the two-fold capacity of Governor and Secretary, the confidence and support of all the inhabitants of Montana, whose inestimable resources and glorious prospects he set forth in glowing language. On Monday, Oct. 2, Gov. Meagher formally entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

By direction of the President, all military officers having in their charge or possession any naval property or materials captured from the enemy, are directed to turn over the same to any agent or officer of the Navy Department who may be authorized to receive the same. The officer turning over such property or materials will take duplicate acknowledgments or receipts from the naval officer or officers to whom the transfer is made and report the same to the headquarters of his respective bureau at Washington. This order is not applicable to arms, ammunition, ordnance or materials not found on or belonging to naval vessels or belonging to navy-yards.

The army train, consisting of fifteen hundred and seventy-five mules, two hundred and fifty-eight wagons, sixty traveling forges and two ambulances, which left Washington, D. C., on the 6th of last August, under the charge of Major H. H. Mandeville, arrived at Springfield, Ill., on the 31st of October. It was the intention of the War Department, when this train was placed en route for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to send it across the plains; but the project has been abandoned, and an order issued directing the sale of the mules at auction at Springfield, and the shipment of the vehicles to Fort Leavenworth for transportation service or sale at that point.

Louis Schade, Esq., attorney for Wirz, presented to the President yesterday a petition somewhat lengthy, asking that the sentence of death be commuted to imprisonment for life. The President read the petition, and promised to give Mr. Schade an answer to-day. There is no doubt that the President will refuse to grant the prayer of the petition, and Wirz will be hung on Friday next, as already ordered.

The Tunisian ambassadors visited the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday, and enjoyed a trip down the river for the purpose of examining the immense fleet of iron-clads. Tuesday evening they visited the Walnut-street Theatre, where Caroline Richings is playing in English opera.

North Carolina papers publish a letter from Hon. Wm. A. Graham, who declines to be a candidate for Governor. He recommends the support of Jonathan Worth, of Randolph County.

By the arrival of the steamer *Morro Castle*, from Havana, we learn that Commander Murray, of the United States navy, has taken formal possession of the *Stonewall* and raised the Stars and Stripes at her masthead.

Chief-Engineer Freeman, of the rebel pirate *Alabama*, has been pardoned on the recommendation of Capt. Winslow.

The Governors of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have named Dec. 7 as Thanksgiving Day.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Southampton Oct. 25, arrived at this port last evening. Her news was fully anticipated, but she brings papers three days later. We give, in another column, an interesting article from the London *Times*, on the alleged dispatch from Secretary Seward to the French Government on the question of sending African troops to Mexico. The *Times* emphatically condemns the project, as one tending to increase the civil discord already existing in Mexico, and says that Mr. Seward was justified in remonstrating against it. The *Times* criticises Lord Russell very sharply, and plainly intimates its want of faith in his ability to satisfy the demands of the nation as the successor of Lord Palmerston.

LOCAL NEWS.

Attorney-General John Cochrane attended police trials yesterday morning, and was much pleased with the entertainment. Of the eighty-five cases of the day that were investigated by Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray, the complaint of Mr. Edward D. McCarthy, a Pine-street lawyer, against Patrolman John Cooper, of the Fifteenth Ward, was the most conspicuous. A dispute occurred between Mr. McCarthy and another gentleman, in the vestibule of Wallack's Theatre, on the evening of the 25th ult., and the officer interfered, in obedience to orders from his superior officers. The board sustained their subordinate. A curious story of alleged betrayal was told by an attractive little miss of sixteen summers; but she spoiled it all by revealing the fact that she had once been an inmate of the "Bowery Belle."

The latest sensation in aeronautics—the wedding tour by balloon—came off, as advertised, yesterday afternoon, from Prof. Lowe's Amphitheatre. The event drew together a great crowd of spectators, and considerable interest was manifested in the details by those present. The original programme of performing the nuptual ceremony in mid-air was materially modified, the marriage taking place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel before the trip. The balloon started about 4 o'clock, having on board the newly married couple, Prof. Lowe and a little daughter of the bridegroom. So far as learned, the trip was an enjoyable one. The names of the bride and bridegroom were Miss Mary West Jenkins, of St. Louis, and Prof. John F. Boynton, of Syracuse.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United States Telegraph Company, held at their office, No. 117 Broadway, on the 8th inst., James D. Reid, Esq., of Rochester, late Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was unanimously elected Secretary of the company, in place of S. C. Hay, Esq., resigned. Mr. Reid has been connected with the telegraph business for the past twenty years, and brings to his position a large experience in the practical details of such enterprises, and a high reputation for skill, ability and integrity.

Dr. Sayre, Resident Physician, has made a report to the Mayor on the disease which broke out among the passengers of the steamer *Atalanta* from Havre, and which he says is unmistakably Asiatic cholera. The Mayor, yesterday, received a communication from Commandant Bell, of the Navy-yard, stating that there is no vessel at the yard suitable for hospital purposes except the *North Carolina*, and she will require some alterations. She has accommodations for one thousand persons. No new cases have occurred among the passengers of the *Atalanta*. The sick have all been removed to the floating hospital.

A very remarkable will case was on argument yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court. The title of the suit is Regina Kaufman *vs.* Charles Breusing. It was an appeal from a decision made recently by Surrogate Tucker, refusing to admit the will to probate. The document in question is in the German language, bears date Feb. 2, 1863, and when translated into English reads as follows: "When I die, Regina Kaufman, of Handschersheim, shall have all I leave behind me."

(Signed) C. BREUSING.

The argument was not concluded when the court adjourned.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed three legal gentlemen to examine all applicants for admission to the bar during the present term; also three members of the court to inquire into the moral character of all who seek for admission as attorneys and counselors. As soon as the examiners fix the time for the examination, due notice will be given.

Coroner Wildey began an investigation yesterday into the causes which lead to the disaster on the steamer *St. John* on the 29th of October. The officers of the boat and the builders of the boilers were examined. The inquest will be continued at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

John McDevitt, of Indianapolis, and Cyrele Dion, of Montreal, last night contested at billiards for a wager of $250. The score was 1,500 points, McDevitt winning, going out when Dion was 1,111.

The Supreme Court at General Term have reversed the decree of the Surrogate, recently made in the matter of the Christy Will case.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Whisky advanced. Cotton declined. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Stock Exchange was irregular and lower on the Railways yesterday, and dull for Governments; Gold fell off to 146½@146⅝; Exchange 108¾@109 on London. Money in good supply at 7 ₱ cent.

The Popular Elections.

The result of the elections of Tuesday adds to the evidences, furnished so abundantly throughout the last five years, of the steady adherence of the people to the principles and policy sanctioned by their deliberate judgment. In 1860 they pronounced their verdict against the political domination and the territorial extension of slavery, by the election of President Lincoln. When they found that this decision was to be contested by arms, instead of shrinking from the issue they met it boldly, and through four long years, disdaining all appeal to their fears, all considerations of convenience, all party attempts to swerve or seduce them from the path they had chosen, they prosecuted the war against rebellion with a steadiness and heroic courage unsurpassed in the annals of the world. Their devotion was crowned by a signal and decisive victory.

And now that new duties devolve upon them the people show the same quality of intelligent and steadfast adherence to the policy they have chosen, under circumstances still more embarrassing. They put their faith during the war in Andrew Johnson, and, before that war was closed, chose him as their representative and champion. And they now maintain that faith, in peace as they did in war, in spite of the most determined endeavors to shake and destroy it. In New-York the triumph of the Union cause is as gratifying and important as it has been signal. It indorses the President's policy of reconstruction in all its parts—in the conditions which it embodies as well as in the recognition which it offers—and by that indorsement secures its success.

The Union triumph in New-Jersey marks, perhaps more significantly than any achieved elsewhere, the progress of Republican principles and the depth to which they have taken root in the political soil of the nation. That State, which has adhered more tenaciously than any other Northern State to the narrowest prejudices and most illiberal principles of the so-called Democracy, has at last broken loose, and now stands, side by side, with the other States of the Union, in support of the new ideas to which the war has given victory, and the policy of peace, justice and order which that victory has made imperative. With a fair degree of firmness on the part of the administration and of discretion on the part of its friends, the party which they represent may hold the country for twenty years.

The Democracy and the President.

We beg the *World* not to make itself too unhappy over the result of the State election. President Johnson is not deposed, nor is his policy overthrown by that catastrophe. Both, on the contrary, are more firmly established than ever before. If the *World* will possess its soul in patience a little while, it will be satisfied that this is so.

Meantime, we recommend to our discomfited and down-hearted neighbor a careful study of the "policy" over which it makes itself so unhappy. Certain peculiarities in the language it uses when bewailing its fate indicate a less accurate knowledge of its character than the case requires. It seems to suppose that the President favors the immediate and unconditional resumption by the rebel States of full authority over their local affairs, and of their respective seats and shares in the councils of the nation. This is a mistake. The President has, repeatedly and with marked emphasis, informed those States that he cannot recognize them as loyal until they perform the following acts:

1. Declare the ordinances of secession passed by them in 1861 to have been null and void from the beginning.

2. Ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which slavery is forever prohibited, and Congress is clothed with power to make all laws necessary to carry that prohibition into effect.

3. Repudiate the debts, Confederate and State, contracted for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government.

If it will give a little attention to the subject, the *World* cannot fail to see that these things are required by President Johnson at the hands of the rebel States, as absolutely essential to their recognition and to the restoration of their local sovereignty. Compliance with these requisitions is part of the President's policy of reconstruction,—part of that very policy which the *World* professes to support. If the Southern States will pass these acts and comply with these conditions, they will unquestionably be restored at once to that complete control over their local affairs which they desire. If they will do this, we do not believe there will be *fifty* votes in Congress against the admission of their representatives. President Johnson pledges himself to favor it, and the Union party everywhere stands pledged to sustain him in so doing.

Now we beg the *World* to join us in urging upon the South immediate compliance with these requirements. They are made by the President, they are absolutely essential to the national peace and safety, and they will secure, what the *World* desires, "immediate reconstruction." The election is over, and there is no longer any reason for ignoring or evading them. The Union party, in insisting upon them, only seconds the President and supports his policy. If the Democratic party will join its efforts to ours, the South will see that there is absolutely no division of sentiment upon it in the country at large, and will not hesitate to give its assent. Here is a chance for the Democrats to give the President and his policy a substantial and practical support. Unless its recent professions were utterly hollow and insincere, they will not hesitate to do so.

There is nothing, certainly, unreasonable or extravagant in these demands. They require simply, at the hands of the South, acquiescence in the result of the war and in the means by which that result has been brought about. It is impossible that so great a war should be crowned by so great a victory without deciding something,—without putting some doctrines beyond the possibility of all future controversy; and foremost among those doctrines is that of paramount national sovereignty. The South profess to accept that decision as final; it cannot be unreasonable to ask them to embody that acceptance in a solemn act. The overthrow of slavery was one of the instruments by which the rebellion was put down. Slavery perished in the contest, and the South recognize its destruction. It cannot be unreasonable to ask them to join us in putting that recognition beyond dispute for all time to come. And no State can be loyal and still recognize as valid and binding debts incurred in efforts to overthrow the government and made valid only in case of the success of that endeavor. The *World*, we presume, will not contest the justice or propriety of these requirements. And if it will now give itself heartily and zealously to the enforcement of them upon the Southern States, it will give effective aid to the President and expedite the day when his policy of reconstruction shall have placed the integrity of the Union and the authority of the government beyond all contingence.

The Means of Checking Cholera.

It is not at all certain that the enemy whose coming has been so long predicted and which seems now at our doors, will attack us this Autumn. It is late in the season, and not improbably cholera may smoulder in New-York during the Winter to burst forth with power in the Spring. Time may yet be given us for preparation. If the Health Bill should pass at an early day of the session in its original form, that is, with the Police Commissioners forming a part of the board, we may yet be able to throw up our intrenchments and stand a siege, though with but a poor defence, compared with what would have been made a year earlier. Under that benficent act we could even this Winter clean the city and purify tenement-houses and break up "fever nests" and remove nuisances, and no doubt save thousands of lives.

But it is also possible that the invader may be upon us before we have even begun our preparations. Legislation is slow, and bribery strong, while disease is fast. The mild weather of November *may* ripen the seeds which have apparently now been cast on our shores. What is the duty of the hour? We think the first obligation is to calm the minds and allay the apprehensions of the public. The press has done its duty in warning the people of the dangers from filthy streets and over-crowded and dirty houses. If the cholera is here, it is too late to do much on a large scale to remedy these evils. The main thing now is to quiet fears. Cholera is, to a great extent, a nervous disorder. Where dread or panic prevail, there the pestilence will rage. Fear will cause at once the premonitory symptoms. It will become very important, then, to calm the nervous and unreasonable alarm of the ignorant classes. They should be shown that cholera is a disease, easily managed if it be met early enough, and that there are simple and effective remedies for the premonitory symptoms. For this purpose an excellent plan has been proposed by a member of the Hygienic Council, which has been followed successfully in Europe—that is, the employing a certain number of *volunteer visitors* to go about from house to house in the poor wards to inquire where these warning symptoms are prevailing, (which are generally neglected or unnoticed by the poor,) and to administer simple remedies; or if that is not practicable, to show the people where these can be obtained; to give advice and instruction and encouragement, and perhaps leave sanitary tracts bearing on this matter. Such persons might do much to quiet apprehension and meet the cholera, when almost alone it can be resisted, in the painless diarrhea which precedes it. They could put the ignorant at once in the way of remedies, and no doubt could do much to induce the poor to, at least temporarily, cleanse and whitewash, and prepare their houses, and to keep their streets free from garbage and offal.

Along with these visitors should be established, what we had in 1832, *Cholera Dispensaries* in various parts of the city, especially for cholera patients, where advice and medicine and treatment could be given at all hours of the day and night, gratuitously, to the poor. It must be remembered that it is the ignorant and needy classes who will suffer most from the pestilence. They will have no medicines and be delivered up to quacks, without some such arrangement. They need a place where they can get what they want to check the disease, speedily and easily. Such dispensaries, perhaps, could be opened by the Board of Charities and Correction, and would no doubt be aided heartily by the police. The citizens themselves would contribute liberally to support them.

There are, no doubt, numbers of men and women who would be willing to volunteer in a time of great public distress, to visit among the poor for this purpose; others could be hired. Many of the present charitable associations, like the Children's Aid Society, and the Association for the Relief of the Poor, could instruct their existing agents to scatter the instruction and medicine, bearing on the cure or prevention of the cholera.

The visitors might work under some plan devised by a body of such medical experience as the Hygienic Council. The police themselves could aid their efforts. Then with the dispensaries close at hand, in any part of the city, to which those attacked with diarrhea could be sent, or from which medicines could be obtained promptly, an immense deal could be done toward checking the ravages of the pestilence.

The Hygienic Council—in which are such men as Dr. Parker, Dr. Wood, Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. Harris, and others, of great sanitary and medical experience—are seriously considering this subject, and will no doubt soon present a complete plan of action against cholera. If the cholera does not come this Autumn, then, first of all, the *Health Bill*, and a complete cleansing of the city, this Winter. If it does come, *volunteer visitors*, *cholera dispensaries*, with a thorough instruction of the people as to the best preventives and cure, a calm mind and steady organized effort, and we may possibly escape the consequences of our previous neglect.

The Canadian People and Their Troubles.

There appears to be a good deal of vitality just now in our neighbors north of the great lakes, despite the torpidity generally ascribed to them during the Winter months. They seem, indeed, to be unusually lively, the advanced period of the season considered.

From their own accounts, as chronicled till within a very recent period, there were many and satisfactory reasons why they could afford to indulge in their usual uninterrupted Winter quietude. They claim to have just gathered a harvest more abundant than any with which Providence has favored them for several years past. Further, they assert that the sectional differences which formerly attained a growth threatening them with civil war, have been almost entirely assuaged. They claim, too, that money is now more abundant than it has been for ten or eleven years. And, finally, they try to make the outside world believe that political parties, with their interminable feuds, have become things of the past, and that the ultra-Conservative is at length reposing quietly by the side of the hitherto untamable Radical. But which is the lion and which the lamb neither party dares to say. It seems to be enough to declare the existence of this zoological curiosity.

But yet it would appear that Canadian affairs are not all *couleur de rose*. On the contrary, there is more than one skeleton in the colonial cupboard, or, if only one, it takes Protean shapes. There seems to be a sort of kaleidoscopic property about it, and, turn it as you will, some new form presents itself. The combinations, however, instead of being beautiful, and pleasant to the sense, have an opposite character.

At the present moment Canadians are specially oppressed with the vision of an impending difficulty between this country and England, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to entertain our demand for compensation for losses suffered by the career of the *Alabama* and kindred vessels. The Canadians fully understand, at least—thanks to the utterances of the English Parliament and the English press—what is comprehended in such a difficulty, carried out to its last issue. It means simply that Canada would be the battle-field of the contending nations, and that whatever the ultimate result, that now flourishing province would be devastated by the remorseless action of war, to a greater degree than any of the late theatres of conflict in the struggle we concluded in the Spring. It is true that the Eastern section of the province might feel the calamities of war in a somewhat lesser degree, but the Upper Province, (including Montreal,) where, speaking generally, all the population, wealth, and enterprise are centered, could not fail to be utterly desolated.

Our northern neighbors are, too, at this moment in a direful state of alarm in consequence of an alleged disaffection in some of the British troops, and of the sympathy of these supposed malcontents with disaffected men, of the same stock, and nurtured in the same allegiance as themselves. Regiments are, it is said, being massed in the best places to meet any invaders; the volunteers are to be called out; and all who profess themselves especially loyal are enrolling to meet any emergency. The Canadian Government assumes to be fully apprised of all intended hostile movements. Time will show whether this is boast or fact. It is no part of our duty to express an opinion.

But, as near afflictions engage more immediate attention and excite more apprehension than distant ones, so the great present trouble of the Canadian mind is the threatened repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Nor is this to be wondered at, for the advantages that treaty has conferred on Canada can scarcely be exaggerated. The convention will terminate, under notice, in March next, and the colonists look to the ruinous consequences on the few great staple interests of their country with apprehensions which we cannot but believe are well founded. But our neighbors justify all their policy—or want of it—on one ground: a desire to perpetuate British connection. As a mere sentiment we have nothing to quarrel with in this. It is for them to weigh its advantages and disadvantages, and we have no doubt that, sooner or later, material considerations will triumph over old traditions. Canadians will remember that, in 1812, their country was a part of the battle-ground on which a quarrel, in which they had no real interest, was fought out. In 1861, they narrowly escaped a war at the time of the *Trent* imbroglio. In 1863-4 the incidents of the rebellion so shattered the belief in the maintenance of peace that all commerce in Canada was at a stand-still, and prosperity but a memory of the past.

In 1865, they are arming—with what reason we do not undertake to say—against a Fenian invasion; the public mind of the province is again disturbed, in consequence of a belief in the unsettled relations between the Governments of the United States and of England; and their prosperity is certain to be materially checked for many years, if not permanently, by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

We leave it to our colonial friends to draw their own conclusions from these undeniable facts. It is manifest that all their great troubles, during more than half a century, have grown out of their present political dependence on a distant Power, which has unreservedly confessed its desire *not* to perpetuate the connection.

The Rebel Debts.

The debts of the Confederate Government, contracted for the purposes of war, and for all other purposes, were swept away when the Confederacy fell. All its currency, bills, bonds, treasury notes, and "promises to pay" of every kind, became worthless to the holders, even though those holders had given for them real property or services of a positive value. After the fall of Richmond, hundred-dollar bills, based on the faith and credit of the Confederacy, were sold for a nickel cent a piece, and thousand-dollar notes were exchanged evenly for three-cent shinplasters. There is little if any talk in any part of the South about assuming any part of this debt. Its magnitude is appalling, and the States of the South did not become responsible for it in their individual capacity. On its face it was declared to be payable upon the establishment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy—thus linking its fortunes with that of the rebel government; and it was but logical that the Confederacy's credit should cease to have a value when the Confederacy itself ceased to have an existence.

But there has appeared in many of the States, and still appears in some of them, a strong party desirous of assuming the payment of the debts contracted by the various States individually, in aid of rebellion, and while members of the Confederacy. It is the repudiation of these which has been effected in Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, and, as appears by this morning's telegrams, also in Georgia, at the suggestion of the President; and it is the failure to repudiate this debt by South Carolina, which has disappointed the intelligent supporters of the President's policy of reconstruction. This debt has been the subject of earnest debate in the Georgia State Convention now in session at Milledgeville; and it was in reference to this debate that the President sent a dispatch to the Provisional Governor of Georgia, in which was pointedly and vigorously set forth the course that ought to be followed by the convention. He remarked:

"The people of Georgia should not hesitate one single moment in repudiating every single dollar of debt created for the purpose of aiding the rebellion against the Government of the United States. It will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people that are loyal and in the Union to pay a debt that was created to aid in taking them out and subverting the Constitution of the United States. I do not believe the great mass of the people of the State of Georgia, when left uninfluenced, will ever submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on their past and present suffering, the result of the rebellion. Those who invested their capital in the creation of this debt must meet their fate, and take it as one of the inevitable results of the rebellion, though it may seem hard to them. It should at once be made known, at home and abroad, that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose."

We have in the Georgia papers reports of the convention debate on this topic. It originated in a resolution introduced by a member on the 28th ult., in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint a committee of five, who shall wait upon his Excellency, the Provisional Governor, and inquire of him whether he knows, from his official connection with the authorities at Washington, that the repudiation of the debt incurred by the State of Georgia during the late civil war, is essential to the resumption of amicable relations with the United States Government.

The debate was one of great interest, and not a little excitement; but it covered very narrow ground. The arguments, on one side, were simply protests against disgracing the State by repudiation, and, on the other side, asseverations of the absolute necessity of this action, if Georgia were to be admitted to the Union as one of its loyal and trusty members. One speaker got upon broader ground, in putting forth the idea that the legitimate State Government of Georgia being overthrown when this debt was contracted, and an unlawful combination having usurped the functions of the State, the debt had *no legal basis* whatever, and, without any action of the convention, was in itself null and void.

Notwithstanding the warmth of the debate, Georgia has prudently adopted the course previously pursued by Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina. President Johnson said that "it should at once be made known, at home and abroad, that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose;" and the wisdom of this view no doubt commended itself to the convention. The entire amount of the debt contracted by the State during the war was about eighteen millions of dollars; and the greater part of it was in the hands of a few holders, so that the people of the State will be no losers by its being wiped out.

It is a noteworthy fact that of the three or four great subjects before the various State Conventions for their action, this has been the only one upon which there has been any very marked division of opinion or any very vigorous debates. The repeal or nullification of the ordinances of secession has been effected in each State almost without discussion, and by nearly unanimous consent. The abolition of slavery in the respective States has been recognized by each of them without contention or opposition. But in every State there has been a strong effort made to secure the recognition and payment of the State debts contracted during rebellion.

Our Losses in Generals.—From some statistics made up at the War Department, of the casualties to our general officers during the war, it appears that we had eight Major-Generals and seventeen Brigadier-Generals killed outright in battle, while two Major-Generals and nine Brigadier-Generals died of wounds received in action, and seventeen Generals of the two ranks died of disease. In the year 1862, our losses of general officers in battle were very heavy, numbering no less than fifteen, while during the present year, or from the end of 1864 to the close of the war, we lost but one General, though the fighting was great and decisive. There is abundant material for reflection in these facts.

Blessings all Round.—When the Confederacy was on its last legs, one of its newspaper organs pronounced the great Confederate defeat at Wilmington to be a "blessing in disguise," and the phrase became very popular in the country after each successive rebel disaster. The Democratic party, in these latter days of its existence, seem to be adopting the fine philosophy of the expiring Confederates. The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says of the great Democratic defeats of Tuesday: "The Democracy who have lost nothing, can afford, as a party, to wait. Indeed, in a party point of view, *it is better* that the day of Democratic victory should be thus postponed; and that their opponents should involve themselves in the inextricable dilemmas which they have contrived." Thus our great Republican victory of Tuesday is confessed to be a blessing in disguise to the Democracy; and in this belief we have the pleasure of agreeing with them.

A Painful Subject.—The country will feel relieved when the wretched man Wirz is finally disposed of. Nothing more horrible than this man's career could be possible, and nothing could be more tragical than his personal condition and sufferings. The incidents brought out upon his trial have given a terrible strain to the popular feelings; and only physicians can appreciate his own physical and mental miseries under his disease. People will feel relieved when he is no more heard of; but many generations will pass away before he is forgotten.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's ever fresh and delightful opera of "Rigoletto" was revived here last evening in a thoroughly acceptable manner. Signor Mazzoleni has seldom been heard to such advantage. The *rôle* of the Duke suits him as perfectly as that of *Glauco*, in "Ione." As an acting part it is even better, although it must be contessed that this admirable artist leads a somewhat disreputable life in both works. Signor Bellini, as the poor, wronged Court Fool, was dramatic; but his voice lacked its usual resonance and vigor. Mlle. Ortalani was the *Gilda*, and sang the light and agreeable music of the part with nice, artistic feeling and finish. In the second act the lady was heard to the best advantage; her voice subsequently being somewhat depressed in intonation. Miss Adelaide Phillips was the *Magdalena*, and contributed largely to the success of the fourth act—the only one in which she appears—an act which the united opinion of the musical world has pronounced perfect. The freshness of the entire work is remarkable. Its performance is a boon to the public.

To-night there is opera in Brooklyn. On Friday we are to have "Fra Diavolo," with Signor Mazzoleni as the bandit chief.

The Artists' Fund.—We were present on Tuesday night at the "private view" extended by the gentlemen of the "fund" to their friends, at the National Academy of Design. Private views are anomalies; one rarely expects to see anything, but rather to observe people and perhaps be observed. The halls were thronged with hundred of people, artists, poets, journalists, historians, politicians, a few somebodies and a great many nobodies. Among those known by their works and respected for their merit were Regis Gignoux, whose many beautiful landscapes and compositions are a never-failing source of rare delight, Kensett, Carpenter, who has done many fair things and one great one, Bierstadt, Parke Godwin, George Bancroft and Major-Gen. Anderson. The ladies, bless them, were extraordinarily numerous; rarer, queerer toilettes have never been seen; bonnets bizarre and bonnets becoming, hair *a la*—everything and body, nationality and tribe.

The gems of the collection of paintings, so far as our exceedingly private eye could detect, are mainly from Mr. Knoedler's gallery, where they have charmed the eye of the lover of beauty for some time past. An exquisite picture of "Two Sisters" was *the* feature of the exhibition. We believe Gignoux, Bierstadt, Kensett, Church, Hart and Cropsey, and the two Harts, are well represented, but we were compelled to wait until some public view permits a glance at them.

A statue of Napoleon I., by Lieut. Thompson, attracted general attention, and received what artists desire so much, and of which they are always most proud—criticism. The idea is Thompsonic, the position Napoleonic, the finish euphonic, and the expression eminently sardonic. As a work of art, it is fine; as a matter of mere taste, one might object to some startling features; as an exponent of Mr. Thompson's ability, it is excellent.

So far as press and fashion, dress and blazon are concerned, the private view was decidedly a success; but we think if there were more space and less people on such occasions, there would be much more privacy, and full as much view.

Huntington's Republican Court.—Huntington's magnificent picture of the "Republican Court" or "Lady Washington's Reception Day," at the gallery of Emil Seitz, continues to attract a constantly-increasing throng of appreciative visitors. No one who has seen it once fails to return again and again, and every new inspection reveals new beauties and excellencies, and impresses one with a higher idea of the artist's power. The subscription list for the artist's proofs of the steel engraving in process of execution by Mr. Ritchie, and nearly ready for delivery, is nearly or quite full. Only seventy-five of these proofs are to be struck off. Among the subscribers to this national engraving are the Tunisian Embassador, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. James McHenry, Henry-Ward Beecher, Charles Carroll, descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton; J. Meredith, of Baltimore. Beside the plain engraving, it is the intention of Mr. Seitz to issue a series of finely colored prints, executed by a skilful artist of this city, which cannot fail to be very popular.

THE TUNISIAN EMBASSY.

Visit to the Philadelphia Navy-Yard—Their Departure from the Country.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The Tunisian Embassy to-day inspected the fleet of iron-clads and monitors. They will leave for Boston to-morrow, and sail for Europe in two weeks.

Deputy United States Marshal Sharkey arrested yesterday, at Lake Harbor, Lancaster County, Dr. Elson Osborn, dealer in counterfeit postal currency. He was detected through the Post-office. Little counterfeit money was found on his person, but several packages he had just mailed were found to contain sheets of bogus currency. He has been suspected and watched for many months.

Convention of Colored People.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

A State convention of colored men met here to-day for the purpose of advancing the interests of their people in this State. Upon the assemblage being called to order, fifteen towns were represented, and the arriving trains brought more delegates. The convention was addressed this evening by a Mr. Day. Fred. Douglass is expected to address the members to-morrow night. Wm. Fitch, of Troy, is Chairman. Considerable interest is manifested.

The Collins Overland Telegraph.

Lake Tapla, Sunday, Oct. 15,
Via Queensville, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

Please make the announcement that a large mail for the telegraphic exploring party under my command, which had been accumulating in San Francisco for several weeks, was lost in the wreck of the steamer *Brother Jonathan*.

F. L. POPE,
Ass't. Eng. C. O. T.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The schooner *Wm. Crawford*, of New-York, from Philadelphia for Newburyport, with coal, was fallen in with Nov. 6, in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak the night previous. The crew were saved and landed at Holmes' Hole

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Executive Clemency Invoked in Behalf of Wirz.

Petition to Have the Death Sentence Changed to Imprisonment for Life.

RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Order in Relation to Captured Property.

Gossip About John Mitchel--Where He Intends to Emigrate.

Singular and Successful Career of a Confidence Rascal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

CLEMENCY INVOKED FOR WIRZ.

LOUIS SCHADE, Esq., counsel for Capt. WIRZ, had an interview with the President to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement, for the purpose of asking for a commutation of the sentence. He mentioned as one of the reasons for his request, that the prisoner was very feeble, and the appearances indicated that he would not live six months longer; therefore, the country could well afford to let him die six months later without hanging him. The President being surrounded by a large number of visitors, Mr. SCHADE did not consider it proper to ask for a direct answer, thinking it possible that some additional facts might come to the knowledge of the President before Friday, which might induce him to extend the desired executive clemency. He left with the President, however, a short statement, with the reasons on which he based the application. The President received the paper and promised to examine it.

WIRZ remarked to his counsel to-day that he was not very well in body, and quite feeble. [He therefore feared that he would not walk to the place of execution with a steady step, and that this might be interpreted as a sign of fear and guilt. When this morning he saw workmen building the gallows it astonished him, he said, that he did not shudder; but that was owing to the fact that he felt innocent of the crimes with which he was charged.

RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Yesterday R. C. BADGER, Jr., Gov. HOLDEN'S messenger from North Carolina, delivered to President JOHNSON officially authenticated copies of the constitution of that State, and the amendments thereto, besides copies of the ordinances passed by the recent convention declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and forever prohibiting slavery in the State. Both the President and Secretary SEWARD expressed themselves as pleased with the result. Reliable information from North Carolina has been received here to the effect that the result of the election to-morrow is very doubtful. Gov. HOLDEN and his friends are sanguine of success, and the Worth party are equally confident. A prominent politician, from North Caroline, who recently returned to that State, after a sojourn of several days in Washington, expressed the opinion, judging from what he had heard, that the whole process of reconstruction will have to be gone through with again. Even in North Carolina he thinks the action of the Constitutional Convention has not been sufficiently radical in its changes to meet the approval of the administration.

CIVIL COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The first session of the United States District Court of North Carolina will be held in Edenton on the 13th inst., Judge G. W. BROOKS presiding. Subsequent sessions will be held at Newbern and Wilmington. The above will be the first legally authorized civil court convened in the State since May, 1861.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

The following order was to-day promulgated by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 160.—*Order in Respect to Naval Property.*—By direction of the President, all military officers having in their charge or possession any naval property or materials captured from the enemy, are directed to turn over the same to any agent or officer of the Navy Department who may be authorized to receive the same. The officer turning over such property or materials will take duplicate acknowledgments of receipts from the navy officer or agent to whom the transfer is made, and report the same to the head of his respective bureau at Washington. This order is not applicable to arms, ammunition, ordnance, or materials not found on or belonging to naval vessels or belonging to navy-yards. By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MITCHEL AND THE FENIANS.

The announcement that JOHN MITCHEL was here, took the oath of allegiance and procured a passport, has produced much lively curiosity as to the direction of his footsteps. He sarcastically remarked, yesterday, that he was not going to England. It is popularly supposed, however, in view of the fact that he cannot exist out of political hot water, that he will be armed with a revolver, and supplied with the first issue of the bonds of the Irish Republic, advance as the skirmish line of the great expected Fenian invasion of Ireland. Perhaps England will try him for treason first, after all.

THE COLOMBIAN CLAIMS.

The joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and the Government of Colombia, met in this city this morning. Gen. DALY is the Commissioner for Colombia, Col. BIDDLE United States Commissioner, Dr. C. W. DAVIS, Secretary. No umpire yet chosen. There are two hundred and twenty-eight cases before the commission, involving several millions of dollars. The larger cases are the Panama Railroad Company, and the Pacific Steamship Company. J. W. CARLISLE is counsel for Colombia, and Hon. S. S. Cox, of New-York, represents the great body of the claims.

PROMOTION OF A PAYMASTER.

Major JAS. A. FARRISH, U. S. A., has been breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, for meritorious and honorable services. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Major FARRISH recruited, partly equipped and commanded Company B, Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull's Run, and remained in prison twelve months.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

The bond of Col. JOHN H. TAGGART as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania was approved to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Col. TAGGART will enter upon his official duties to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF COMMODORE CRAVEN.

The trial of Commodore CRAVEN was resumed to-day, before the Farragut Court-martial, the accused pleading "not guilty" to the charges and specifications. Several naval officers who visited the *Stonewall* after she had surrendered, were examined on the part of the prosecution as to the build, armament and fighting capacity of that vessel.

PARDONED.

Chief-Engineer FREEMAN, of the pirate *Alabama*, has been pardoned, on the recommendation of Capt. WINSLOW. Also JOHN DEBREE, rebel naval Paymaster.

LONGSTREET AND PIKE.

Gen. LONGSTREET and ALBERT PIKE were at the Attorney-General's office to-day.

OPINIONS OF GEN. ECHOLS.

Ex-rebel JOHN ECHOLS, of Virginia, is in the city making the preliminary arrangements for starting a National Bank at Staunton, Va. Gen. ECHOLS says the only salvation for the South is in standing by the National Administration, supporting its measures and giving it a cordial political and pecuniary support, without regard to the past.

SEEKING PARDON.

The poet, ex-rebel Gen. ALBERT PIKE, and Gen. JAMES FAGIN, of Arkansas, are here seeking pardon. The latter brings with him a letter from Gov. MURPHY, and other Union men of Arkansas, recommending his pardon.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Indian Commissioner COOLEY, recently issued a circular requiring Indian Agents to subscribe to an oath that they are not and will not be interested in any manner whatever with traders at their posts.

BILLIARDS.

JOHN DEERY, the champion billiardist of the United States, will soon sail for Cuba, accompanied by JOHN GEARY and prominent sporting man of this city.

A BOLD SWINDLER CAUGHT.

A bold, successful and accomplished confidence rascal was apprehended here last evening by the detectives. For two years he has been flourishing around the country in the various guises of Southern refugee, successful banker, wealthy politician, and gentleman of leisure and means, during which time he has lived in Springfield, Ohio, New-York City, St. Paul, Minn., Chicago and Washington; and during that time, at Springfield and in New-York, succeeded in marrying two accomplished and highly respectable ladies, both of whom he robbed of their jewelry and then deserted. He passed at Springfield, in 1864, under the name of BENJAMIN W. ALLEN, a Southern refugee, where he did quite a successful banking business, married, and in less than a month thereafter decamped with twelve or fifteen thousand dollars belonging to other parties. He next turned up in New-York under the name of Hon. JOHN W. HARRIS, of Mississippi, lawyer and Union politician, expelled from the State because of its secession, with his means in United States bonds and his time at his own command. He will be recollected by the boarders at the St. James Hotel, where he stayed, and by his polish of manner, cultivation and correct deportment, as well as his indorsement by parties of good standing in various parts of the country, he succeeded in making the acquaintance of a highly respectable and accomplished young lady, residing in East Thirteenth-street, whom he married in May last. He caused the announcement, with a highly-colored puff of himself, to be inserted in the *Herald*, at a dollar a line. He said he was going to Europe, but, instead, went to St. Paul, where he was recognized as ALLEN, the absconding banker. He paid part of the claims against him, but finding the pressure too hot, robbed his wife of her jewelry, while she lay sick in bed, and fleeing again, turned up in this city six weeks ago, under the name of Daniel Miller. His deportment here was a model of correctness—so much so that he won the confidence of every one at his boarding-house in the west end of Pennsylvania-avenue, particularly the ladies. Yesterday he obtained letters of identification from a fellow boarder to some of our bankers, and under pretence of buying seven-thirties, swindled them out of between two and three thousand dollars by worthless certified checks on a Baltimore Bank. The fact of the swindle was speedily ascertained, and DANIEL MILLER was arrested at the depot just as he was about to take the train. Enough money was recovered to indemnify the bankers for their losses. He also had in his possession about one thousand dollars worth of fine jewelry, believed to belong to the lady whom he married in New-York. He will probably be held for trial on the charge of forgery, and perhaps that of bigamy, if the wronged ladies appear against him, which is doubtful, as one of them has already procured a divorce. We refrain from mentioning their names, in view of the injury they have already sustained. The prisoner is a tall, good-looking, keen-eyed, prompt acting, business-like man, of fluent address, and, with his intelligence and cultivation, was just the man to deceive unsuspecting people. He takes his arrest coolly, has engaged able counsel, and will make a bold push to get loose again.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphs as follows to that paper, under date of Nov. 6: "Chief-Justice CHASE has notified the President that, after a thorough and careful examination into the whole question, he can not preside over the court for the trial of JEFF. DAVIS in the City of Richmond. The reason he assigns is, that there is no regularly organized court in that city. Thus the government is all at sea again in regard to his trial. The President maintains that he cannot be tried at any other place. The impression is that he will be released, with the understanding that he is to go to Europe and not return, or in other words, to be expatriated."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROPOSED TRIP SOUTH.—President JOHNSON replied as follows to an invitation from Mayor MACBETH to visit Charleston:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1865.

Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor of the City of Charleston, South Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 11th instant, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the City Council of Charleston, inviting me "to extend my tour" to that city, in the event of my visiting the Southern cities.

I regret to say that my engagements will render it impossible for me to comply with their invitation, or to visit any other portion of the South for the present. I assure the members of the City Council, as well as yourself, that I appreciate, and am grateful, for the confidence and good will you and they express toward me.

With great respect, I am sincerely yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

BILLIARDS.

John McDevitt and Cyrille Dion for a Purse of $350.

JOHN MCDEVITT, of Indianapolis, who made the best averages and game on record, in his great match with GOLDTHWAIT, at Cincinnati, in May last, has been visiting in this city for some time past, and his numerous friends being anxious to witness his prowess in a test game, a short time since the sum of $250 was subscribed, which was offered as a purse for a match between him and any prominent player. The *defi* was first accepted by GEARY, on the part of DEERY, but the latter refusing to play, it was finally arranged that CYRILLE DION, of Montreal, should be MCDEVITT'S contestant, the latter giving the odds of 350 points in a score of 1,500.

Mr. CYRILLE DION is the youngest of the two brothers, natives of Montreal, who have recently become quite celebrated in the billiard world. The eldest (JOSEPH) ranks in the very first class of experts, and in his match with FOSTER, in Montreal, in July last, made a score only second to MCDEVITT'S at Cincinnati. CYRILLE is now champion of all Canada, JOSEPH having declined to play in the tournament where this question was decided. CYRILLE has played two previous matches, having beaten WILLMARTH and DANIELS, while each was in possession of the champion cue of Massachusetts. MCDEVITT, in June last, issued a challenge to play KAVANAGH a home and home match for $5,000 a side each game, and although the challenge remains open, it has not been accepted.

The game was played in the new hall attached to E. CAHILL'S room, No. 185 Sixth-avenue, which has recently been fitted in an elegant and convenient manner for affairs of this kind. There was no charge for admission, the spectators, about three hundred in number, being present by special invitation. The audience included most of the billiard celebrities now in the city.

The game commenced by DION winning the lead, each player acting carelessly, seemingly measuring each other. MCDEVITT, soon, however, commenced his work, and by a superbly executed run in his twelfth inning, made his score 383 to DION'S 459, thus already overcoming the greater portion of the odds. DION was in exceedingly bad play, and although his umpire, on several occasions, endeavored to claim fouls for him, yet without an affirmative response from the referee. In fact, we never saw so many fouls claimed as there were throughout this whole game. The prompt and firm decisions of the referee rendered this improper course unprofitable. By his fine run of 121 in his twenty-fifth inning, MCDEVITT went ahead, the score then standing: MCDEVITT, 614; DION, 517. Most parties then thought the result a foregone conclusion, and left for home, but as the score shows, there was yet good play in the gallant young Canadian. Although he was greatly overmatched, he made, at times, some excellent play, and strove manfully to win. Of course MCDEVITT would have made a better average had he been harder driven. Probably he will yet have a match which will show his full speed.

An Overland Telegraph to Europe.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Travelers' Club by Mr. COLLINS, on the subject of constructing an overland telegraph between this country and Europe. Quite a large audience was present, among whom were Professor MORSE, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. COLLINS said that those who had studied the geography of Northern Europe and Asia would doubtless be surprised to hear that only thirty-nine miles of water intervened between New-York and Paris; yet such was the fact. There was, therefore, no reason whatever why New-York and Paris should not be placed in direct telegraphic communication. About eighteen thousand miles of overland telegraph were now in operation, and when the gap of six thousand miles was closed, the electric signals might be flashed round the whole earth. There were, he said, two routes open for the filling up of this gap. One was, from the Amoor River, through the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, and down the Asiatic coast to St. Petersburgh; the other route was through British Columbia, and across Behring's Straits. Both were perfectly practicable, and there appeared to be but little doubt that the American, British and Russian Governments would lend their aid in the matter. There was no difficulty in working the telegraph in these high Northern latitudes, a low temperature being favorable to perfect insulation. The natives of the regions through which the line would pass were friendly, and would, no doubt, be useful in aiding to erect the wires, and in maintaining them in order. The country abounded with game, and the rivers with fish; and if a line of telegraph were erected there, he thought it would not be long before the rivers were opened to steam navigation, and the resources of the country be developed.

Mr. COLLINS also gave some account of his own travels through Siberia and Kamtchatka, and the difficulties he had to contend with in superintending the erection of telegraphs in the Russian dominions. He admitted that considerable difficulties lay in the way of constructing the proposed overland telegraph between the two continents, but he thought there were none that could not be overcome.

Mr. COLLINS was listened to with attention, many of the scientific gentlemen present appearing to be impressed with the feasibility of the scheme.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD MURDER.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of DANIEL MCDONALD, *alias* "Yankee Dan," who was stabbed and mortally wounded, on Tuesday morning, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-streets, by a hackman named JOHN GOODMAN. From the testimony taken it appears that an old grudge existed between the men. On Tuesday morning the men went into the liquor-store of MICKEY FAY, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. They passed behind a screen, where MCDONALD was stabbed. MCDONALD rushed from the saloon, and said that he was stabbed. The blood flowed profusely from a wound in his neck, and he died before he could be taken to Bellevue Hospital. GOODMAN fled, but was subsequently arrested, and is now in custody. Drs. ROBINSON and WELTJE made a post-mortem examination on the body. At the conclusion of the testimony, the case was given to the jury, and the following verdict was rendered: "That DANIEL MCDONALD came to his death by a stab wound in the neck, and from the evidence adduced, we think at the hands of JOHN GOODMAN."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—Officer KENNELLY, arrested an Irish laborer, named BERNARD GUNN, of 65 Willett-street, on a charge of attempting to vote illegally at the third poll district of the Thirteenth Ward. Justice MANSFIELD committed the accused in default of $1,500 bail....Officer ZEIGER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested a man named FRANK MCNIBB, charged with attempting to cast a fraudulent vote at the Twelfth poll district of the Eighteenth Ward. He gave the name of JOHN MAFIT, and said that he lived at No. 282 First-avenue. MCNIBB was committed to prison for examination....Officer FABER and FORBES, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL KENNY, an Irish laborer, on a charge of illegally registering his name and voting, he not being a resident of the district in which he registered....LAWRENCE REILLY was arrested by Officer LOUNSDALE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of attempting to vote illegally in a poll district of the Fifteenth Ward. It was subsequently ascertained that REILLY was a deserter from the army, and he was given into the custody of the military authorities.

THE VICTIMS OF THE ST. JOHN DISASTER.—Mr. JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, his wife and two daughters, of No. 911 Second-avenue, who were all shockingly injured by steam and scalding water on board the Hudson River steamer *St. John* on Sunday, Oct. 29, still languish in much pain, and with little hope of recovery. Mr. CUNNINGHAM can scarcely survive more than a day or two, as lockjaw has supervened. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is better than either of her daughters. Her feet are destitute of skin, and the process of prostration has scarcely begun. The toes of the girls are coming off at the joints in consequence of the boiling of the flesh, which was separated from the bone. Their condition is distressing beyond expression. The intense pain these sufferers feel prevents them keeping quiet in bed. The prostration of an entire family in this manner is an event more than ordinarily melancholy.

NEW CITY RAILROAD.—Laborers have commenced to lay the tracks of a railroad in Avenue B, the route being from Fulton Ferry through New-Bowery, East Broadway, Clinton-street and Avenue B to Fourteenth-street. The road, which is owned by the Dry Dock Railroad Company, will be in running order by the 1st of December.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMERS.—The following steamers belonging to private parties were sold at auction yesterday by Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER: Propeller *Putnam*, sold to C. L. HEWS for $4,000; propeller *T. Schuyler*, sold to C. L. HEWS for $3,600; propeller *Com. H. A. Adams*, withdrawn; tug *John Fuller*, sold to C. L. HEWS for $10,000.

HORSE BURNED IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an incendiary fire occurred in Messrs. JAMES FAGAN and JAMES WARD'S stables, in the rear of No. 528 East Thirteenth-street, and one of Mr. FAGAN'S horses, of the value of $150, perished in the flames. The loss on the building is trivial.

The Bremen steamship *America*, from Bremen Oct. 22, and Southampton 25, with 261 cabin and 498 steerage passengers, arrived yesterday afternoon, and is detained at the Upper Quarantine for fumigation. She has no contagious disease on board.

THE SALE OF MR. KETCHUM'S ESTATE.—The contract of purchase of the house and stable of MORRIS KETCHUM was signed yesterday. Mr. CHARLES L. ANTHONY, of this city, is the purchaser, for the sum of $125,250.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—Dr. GARRISH will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery" at the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening.

TURN OF LIFE.—You are on the eve of the "turn of life," a period when, both in male and female, the body requires bracing up, to enable it to round the point, not only with safety, but with freedom from disease after. Hoofland's German Bitters, the best tonic in the world, will strengthen your system and give you vigor of frame, that will enable you to pass safely through all critical periods. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists. This Bitters is not a beverage.—*Baltimore American.*

H. T. HELMBOLD, Agent, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

The National Brick Machine is unquestionably the best and cheapest brick machine now in use. It will turn out 30,000 elegant bricks a day, and does not require skilled labor to use it. ABRAM REQUA, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, is General Agent.—*New-York Daily News.*

"'The fragrance of a good man's memory is immortal,' says an old writer. In this it resembles the perfume of Phalon's Night-blooming Cereus, which is inextinguishable."—*Georgetown Herald.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta-AWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at popular prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, at popular prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Sewing Machines for Sale and to Rent.
V. W. WICKS, No. 486 Broadway.

Ellis' Hot Water Furnaces, for Warming dwellings, green-houses, &c., No. 152 Centre-st., N. Y.

American Union Company,
Manufacturers of the new, first-class, organ-toned piano, equal, if not unequaled, by any; warranted in every particular. Warerooms and agency,
No. 467 Broome-st.

Dames' Pulmo-Bronchial Troches
for Coughs, Colds, &c. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

Latest from Egypt.
PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS,
a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume.
PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS.
PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS.
A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.
Don't be imposed upon by having foreign perfumes forced upon you, when you have just as good, yea, and better, made at home. Get the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, for instance, and you'll never use any other afterward. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Manufactured by the proprietor,
F. A. PENNEY,
at his laboratory, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
EDWIN A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st., N. Y.

All the Novelties
IN
UNTRIMMED FANCY HATS,
AT
GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY,
where
"BROADWAY PRICES"
will be found
THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE.

Hall's Hair Renewer
is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful hair-dressing. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Boots—Boots—Boots.
RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

Won't Use Any Other.
WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
General Agents.

To the Ladies.
Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, which is prompt, infallible and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price, $2 a bottle. Send for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, which took the first premium at the Fair of the American Institute, is WARRANTED the best in use.
Send for circular giving wholesale and retail terms.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 347 Broadway.

Dr. Sherwood, No. 545 Broadway, has inguinal and umbillical trusses which can be worn in bed or out without pain; also supporters, suspensory bandages and shoulder braces of the best quality.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Kittatinny, the Best Blackberry Extant. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine plants for sale only by E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BIDWELL—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 8, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., HENRY S. BIDWELL, of New-York, and MARY V., only daughter of David R. Allen.

FORRESTER—HOMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the Collegiate Church, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, CHARLES FORRESTER, Jr., and ADDIE M., only daughter of Richard S. Homan, Esq., all of this city.

PEACOCK—SUTTIE.—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. John Brash, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 763 2d-av., JOHN H. PEACOCK and MARGARET L. SUTTIE, all of this city.

DIED.

BONNER.—The remains of the late WILLIAM BONNER having arrived from New-Orleans, funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, John Bonner, Todt Hill, Staten Island, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3:30 P. M. The friends of the deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing to meet the 2 P. M. boat from the city.

BALDWIN.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH K. BALDWIN, wife of Capt. A. S. Baldwin, U. S. N., and daughter of A. W. Kinney, deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

BENNETT.—On Monday, Nov. 6, of consumption, CAROLINE W., wife of Wm. C. Bennett, of No. 27 West 21st-st., aged 33 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COLLIS.—At Chester, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 6, after a short but severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM E. COLLIS, of this city.

Funeral services will be held at the Market-st. Dutch Reformed Church, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

COLMAN.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, PAMELA, wife of Samuel Colman, Sr., aged 66 years.

Funeral at Tarrytown on Friday, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, of injuries received on steamer *St. John*, JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, aged 43 years and 2 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, GEORGE SUMMERFIELD, youngest son of George and Kate E. Davis, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 139 East 26th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.

DAYTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, WILLIAM H. DAYTON, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 427 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken on Friday to Yaphank, L. I., for interment.

GUION.—On Monday, Nov. 6, on his way to New-Orleans, on board steamer *Neshannock*, THOMAS F. GUION, of this city.

His remains will be brought here for interment at Rye, Westchester County.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HAWKINS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 5, Major EDGAR S. HAWKINS, U. S. A., in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Baltimore *Sun* please copy.

KENT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, STEPHEN A. KENT, aged 65 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge F. and A. M., No. 287, also Empire Chapter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Clinton-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LATHROP.—At English Neighborhood, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, LESTER OTIS, only son of Henry and Eunice P. Lathrop, aged 10 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Mr. Jenkins, English Neighborhood, at 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, Nov. 10. Carsleave Jersey City by Northern Railroad at 12:25; returning, leave English Neighborhood at 4:32.

MURRAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, PETER D., second son of Ellen M. and the late Peter Murray, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 49 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to Sts. Peter's and Paul's Church, where Requiem Mass will be offered.

ROBINSON.—At the residence of her uncle, No. 223 West 30th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 8, ELIZABETH, daughter of Solomon Robinson, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, in Westchester, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 7, after a brief illness, JAMES ROGERS, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, corner of Grace-court and Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKIE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, LOUIS ALBERT, son of James Wilkie, Jr., and Mary O'C. Wilkie, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James Wilkie, No. 13 Rutgers-place, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODHEAD.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, JOHN WOODHEAD, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, John Frost and Alburtis Woodhead, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John F. Woodhead, No. 70 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUCKLE! (TO THE TRADE.)—THE SKATE buckle sold wholesale and retail by WALTON BROTHERS, is SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, for skates, trunks, harness, &c.
They are the best, cheapest and most durable. All purchasers of Sprague's buckles guaranteed against fog.
No. 67 Warren-st.

ARNOUXS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,
Have just received a full stock of elegant fancy cassimeres, Irish friezes, all colors, French and English beavers, &c., &c., which they get up in their usual superior manner, at very moderate prices.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1865.
ALL PERSONS WHO MAY HOLD UNsettled claims of any kind against the Sanitary Commission, are requested to present the same for adjustment to the General Secretary, at the Central Office of the Commission, No. 244 F-st., without delay.
JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

LEGAL BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATION.	SANITARY BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATION.
CHARLES O'CONOR, DANIEL LORD, FRANCIS B. CUTTING, S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, MURRAY HOFFMAN, BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, DORMAN B. EATON, BENJ. W. RODNEY, JAMES R. WHITING, ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, CHARLES TRACY.	JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. JAS. ANDERSON, M. D. ED. DELAFIELD, M. D. WILL'D PARKER, M. D. ALONZO CLARK, M. D. GURDON BUCK, M. D. JAS. R. WOOD, M. D. C. HENSCHELL, M. D. ALFRED C. POST, M. D. I. E. TAYLOR, M. D. J. W. DRAPER, M. D. O. W. DOREMUS, M. D. STEPHEN SMITH, M. D. H. D. BUCKLEY, M. D. ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

JAMES BROWN, ALEX. T. STEWART, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., PETER COOPER, W. B. VERMILYE, NATHANIEL SANDS, J. F. D. LANIER, CHAS. A. SECOR,	WM. M. VERMILYE, JOHN DAVID WOLFE, WM. E. DODGE, ROB'T B. ROOSEVELT, JONATHAN STURGES, JAMES M. BROWN, EDWIN HOYT, JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of the CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, held Oct. 10, 1865, at No. 813 Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor, have, in discharge of this duty, nominated JOHN HECKER, Esq., believing him to be eminently qualified to fill the office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Mr. HECKER is closely identified both with the mercantile and mechanical interests of this city, and deservedly enjoys the full confidence of all classes. He is a self-made man, of sterling integrity, enlarged philanthropy and unblemished character. He has proved himself worthy of public support, and is peculiarly qualified to fill the office of Mayor in this great metropolis.

Committee appointed at a meeting of the Citizens' Association, held at No. 813 Broadway, Oct. 10, 1865.

ALEX'R T. STEWART,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
ROB'T B. ROOSEVELT,
DORMAN B. EATON,
HENRY HILTON,
DAVID DOWS,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
WASH'N. R. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
GEORGE F. NOYES,
GEORGE ELIOT, Jr.,
C. R. ROBERTS,
CYRUS LAWTON,
CHARLES TRACY.

We, the undersigned, cordially indorse the nomination of JOHN HECKER, Esq., made by the Citizens' Association, for Mayor, and pledge ourselves to use our efforts and influence for his election:

Moses Taylor, John J. Phelps, James Brown, John Crosby Brown, Stewart Brown, Peter Cooper, J. F. D. Lanier, Thomas W. Pearsall, Shepard Knapp, M. H. Grinnell, James G. King, A. Gracie King, J. S. Phelps, Jonathan Sturges, F. H. Delano, Jesse Hoyt, James Robb, Charles Lanier, Ebenezer Munroe, Charles B. Knevals, John A. Ponker, Edward King, James Hunter, Joseph Fatman

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS.
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have on all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.
We allow four per cent. interest upon deposits subject to draft.
We buy and sell bonds, shares and specie upon commission only.
We advance money upon railway shares, government securities, American coin, &c.
We refer by special permission to
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York.
Messrs. F. BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
Messrs. BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. KUHN, NETLER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Messrs. J. WEIL & BROTHER, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. ROSENFELD & ROSENBERG, Chicago, Ill.

STERLING EXCHANGE.
DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON,
in sums to suit, for sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be checked for at sight.
Negotiate Loans and Business Paper.
Purchase and sell Government and other securities on commission.
Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury, New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

LEROY & EMMET,
BROKERS,
No. 54 William-st., New-York.
Stocks, bonds, government securities and gold, bought and sold on commission.
WILLIAM H. LEROY,
HERMAN R. LEROY,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,
THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.
REFER TO
Bank of New-York.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Moses Taylor, Esq.
E. Cunard, Esq.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.
Geo. S. Coe, Esq., President American Ex. Bank.
Alex. S. Diven, Esq., Vice-President Erie Railway.
Benjamin Loder, Esq.
James K. Ford, Esq.
Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brothers, Boston.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000. SURPLUS.....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

DAKIN, OLCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.
Government and State Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., bought and sold on commission. Interest paid on deposits in excess of $1,000 at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

W. H. M. SISTARE.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.
COAL LANDS TO LEASE.
The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.
These lands are located in the very best portion of the Mockscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.
Favorable leases, with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to LLISHA A. PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES H. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM CO,
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that at their annual meeting, to be held on the second TUESDAY in November next, 1865, at the office of the company's rooms, No. 22, in No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 M., a resolution will be offered to increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. An election for seven Trustees for ensuing year will also be held.
GEORGE E. COCK,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
J. Q. ADAMS,
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Secretary. Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

SCRANTON BUILDINGS, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.
TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF FIRST PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS OF THE TOLODO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY.—Please take notice that an election will be held at the company's office, in the City of Peoria, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December next, to vote for approval of the consolidation of this company with the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company, upon terms agreed upon between said companies, agreeable to an act to provide for the reorganization of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad Company, approved Feb. 14, 1863, and agreeable to an act to amend an act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company, approved Feb. 10, 1863.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendant for that purpose.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendant.
oc5-law6mTh

OFFICE OF THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 215 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the company will be held at their office TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.
JOSEPH GRAYDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 13th inst., from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company will be paid, par and interest, on presentation of the same at the office of STIMSON, FRONK & Co., No. 25 William-st., at any time between now and the 10th of November next.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 164 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Highest premium paid for
GOLD, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the country.
Eastern and Western bank notes received at low rates from CORRESPONDENTS and DEPOSITORS. EXCHANGE on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, R. J. KIMBALL, E. D. MOORE.
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., (near Wall.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Foreign Exchange bought and sold on commission. Four per cent. interest paid on deposits, subject to draft. Collections made on all points of the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES:
Amer. Ex. National Bank, Mechanics' National Bank, Duncan, Sherman & Co., H. A. Smythe, Pres. Central National Bank, G. H. & L. Laflin, Chicago, Ill. Allen, Copp & Nisbet, St. Louis, Mo. Ontario Bank, Toronto, Molson's Bank, Montreal.

CANADIAN OIL REGION,
BOTHWELL, CANADA WEST.
PUBLIC SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 ACRES
OF
CHOICE OIL LANDS, WITH
OIL WELLS.
The BOTHWELL LAND AND PETROLEUM COMPANY, commonly called the "Scotch Company," owning the town of Bothwell and 6,000 acres of land around it, will offer for sale, by auction, 1,500 acres of their choicest territory, with the view of attracting oil operators to the fuller development of this important oil region.
The lands to be sold immediately adjoin the Pepper or Boston, Lick, Colville, Victoria, and all the other yielding oil wells in the district. They embrace the well-known Chambers and Thames yielding wells, also others which are now being put down. They are all within two miles of the railway station and town of Bothwell, and front on the River Thames and the Longwood road. They comprise Lots Nos. 13, 14, River Range; Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Longwood Road Range; and Lot No. 12 on the Tenth Concession. All in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.
Bothwell is a rapidly increasing town, and has hotels, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and all conveniences for supplying the wants of operators. It is a principal station on the Great Western or Canada Railway, which runs from Detroit to Niagara Falls, and is reached in 24 hours from New-York, and 14 hours from Chicago by express trains twice each way daily.
The lands will be put up for sale in lots of from 5 to 25 acres, a road allowance being provided to each lot.
A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on purchase, 30 per cent. within one month, and the balance in four quarterly installments of 12½ per cents. each. For the deposit of 20 per cent., American Government or first-class State or railway bonds to an adequate amount will be taken as security instead of cash, until the buyers have time to convert. This will render it unnecessary for buyers from the United States to be provided with Canadian funds until after they actually purchase.
The sale will take place at BOTHWELL, on
THURSDAY, 23d NOVEMBER,
at 11 o'clock, forenoon.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the lands. All further particulars can be had, and plans of the property as subdivided for sale can be seen, at the office of the company, Bothwell.
JOHN WALKER,
OCT. 14, 1865. General Manager.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.
The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRMAN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.
OFFICERS:
President.....Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer. Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary.....Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attorneys.....PLATT. GERARD & BUCKLEY.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH I. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.
Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.
The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.
Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.
Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by
WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS
Bought and sold by
TAYLOR BROS., No. 17 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Independent Oil Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November next, when the policy of reducing the capital stock will be considered.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 4th November, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 COUPONS
DUE
DECEMBER 15 AND JANUARY 15,
WANTED BY
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
Coupons due January, March and May next, cashed in gold on liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1865.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS company held on the 6th of November inst., for seven directors in the place of the Class of Directors whose term of service expired on that day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing four years:
SAMUEL WILLETS, WILLIAM VERNON, Jr.
ISAAC BELL, PAUL S. FORBES,
CHAS. K. TUCKERMAN, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.
And the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election:
WILLIAM H. GUION, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr.
Also, at a meeting of the directors held this day DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, for the election of trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th, to the 21st of November, inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pettengill Telegraph Reniver Company will be held at No. 112 Broadway, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
By Union Dime Savings Bank,
No. 629 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Assets, $1,571,660 75.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that 30 days after there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN C. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, John N. Chester, Thomas J. McCahill, Austin G. Day, Lucius L. Johnson, Samuel Gedney, Anna M. Hawkins, George W. Zeno, Samuel Jones, John Wilbert, Michael Martin, James Sammond, William Gebhardt and Stephen Coby, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) 50 cents U. S. Internal Rev. Stamp cancelled. To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number two hundred and thirty-two Greenwich-street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
DATED JULY 31, 1865.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Please take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and county of New-York, on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS.
o12-law6w Th* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled an "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes, passed April third, one thousand eight hundred and seven. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.
The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.
Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.
The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.
Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.
Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon fte as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

STEAMER FOR SALE.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.
Proposals will be received until the 14th of November, 1865, for the sale of the United States steamer WANDO, now lying at the Navy-yard, New-York.
This ship is built of iron, about 226 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet 8 inches depth.
She has two oscillating engines; diameter of cylinder 52 inches, length of stroke 4 feet, tubular boilers and feathering paddle wheels.
She is a prize vessel, bought by government for $121,000. Her engines alone are said to have cost that amount. She has the reputation of being very fast; would make a first-rate mail steamer, or trader to ports where light draft steamers are necessary.
Terms—Twenty per cent., when the terms are agreed upon, and the remainder within six days, when the vessel must removed from the yards
CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865.
TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January. Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the taxes were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of November, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1865:
A panel of 100 petit jurors, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 150 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LE ROY & EMMET, for the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, government and other securities on commission at No. 54 William-st.
WILLIAM H. LE ROY,
HERMAN R. LE ROY,
THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.

PERSONAL.

IF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO sent that red enveloped letter to Mr. Albert Shick, will please call and see me, I will give them all the satisfaction they want. ALBERT SHICK.

MR. RUTHERFORD, LATE OF AUSTRALIA and supposed to be now in Canada, can hear of GEORGE BRIDGER, of Nottingham, at No. 20 West 4th-st., New-York. Canada papers please copy.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5 per cent.,) free of government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
By order. G. W. DENT, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of five (5) per cent. free from government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. B. BUCK, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance falling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their cases, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Two times required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at her residence, No. 152 Fifteenth-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—FOR THE TREATment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Piles, fistula, stricture, and weakness of the closing muscle of the bladder, with the radical cure of rupture. Every case is pronounced curable or otherwise, on a personal examination. Spacious rooms and every comfort of domestic life are provided for those who require surgical operations or careful dietetic treatment. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9, evenings.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, in from 24 to 48 hours. All other remedies that have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF treatment for all Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. By CH. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. THIS BOOK should be read by all before commencing any treatment, as it will save much time, expense imposition, suffering and danger. Price $1 50. EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, has just published an abridgement of two lectures, delivered to his private surgical classes, descriptive of each variety of stricture and his method for its immediate cure by the new instrument, the urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*. Price 10 cents.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND New-York "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." New edition, 400 pages. Price $1. Office No. 173 Broadway. Treatment from 10 to 5. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. DURANT OFFERS, WITH CONFIDENCE to the ladies, his celebrated remedy for the removal of all irregularities or obstructions; relieves after all other so-called remedies have failed. Ladies, try it. Office No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, use Dr. Harrison's Female Monthly Pills—an infallible remedy. Sent everywhere, with full directions. Price $5. Only office No. 52 6th-av. Consultation at all hours.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WEST, PHYSICIAN FOR FEMALES, No. 545 Broadway, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. His monthly tonic is a never-failing remedy.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. 25 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

ADVICE AND AID EFFICIENTLY RENdered by Dr. H. A. BARROW, author of medical work "Human Frailty;" price 25 cents. No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York.

DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE consult Dr. LEWIS, at his old

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 29.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 6.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR BREST AND Havre will positively sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, the 10th inst.

Passengers are requested to embark not later than 11½ o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON.FRIDAY.....Dec. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND	3,450	Hall.
ERIN	3,380	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 8
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 11
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 18

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish Ports.
UNITED KINGDOM.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.
BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 18.
Cabins, $80, $86, $70. Steerage, $30 in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office as this company do not employ runners.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Nov. 23.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway

---

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS, EVERY OTHER TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43, North River, one of their new first-class steamships,

THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
TINKELPAUGH, Commander,
will leave
on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November,
and will call at Para.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States mail line of first-class steamships.

GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock from pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The fast and favorite steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 11th November. Agents in Charleston, Messrs. RAVENEL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The E. B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 9.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class Steamships GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND,

From Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The elegant steamship
YAZOO,
Capt. JOHN THOMPSON,
leaves EVERY SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommotions, apply to G. HEINSKEN & PALMORE, 115 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS
GULF CITY.....Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM.....Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH.....Capt. WM. F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA.....Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The fast-sailing steamship
VICKSBURGH,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 19 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, and the MISSISSIPPI, G. SUMNER, Commander, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The splendid steamship
MATANZAS,
Capt. LE SEGANO,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River on
SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The R. R. CUYLER will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

For freight or passage, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent.

The attention of passengers is particularly called to the unsurpassed accommodations of the MATANZAS, the cabin extending the entire length of the ship and being elegantly furnished.

Insurance by this line warranted at the lowest rates.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY
will dispatch the side-wheel steamship
PHILADELPHIA,
O. J. GRAFFAM, Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River—foot of Warren-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 9. Apply at No. 137 West-st., corner Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.

The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.

First Cabin, $250; Second Cabin, $200; Steerage, $126. Children between 8 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 8 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.

Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.

Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.

Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.

WAY PASSAGE RATES, NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.

First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.

WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.

ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.

$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.

An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.

In Boston, to
C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.

For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF.

Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1865.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued from No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11¼ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at par rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class, $250. | Second Class, $175. | Third Class, $100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on MONDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.

For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st,
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE NEW-YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 Broadway, issue policies covering all the risks of the voyage (including the railroad) to San Francisco for $2 50 per $1,000.
W. A. BAYLEY, President.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on the 11th inst.

SLOW FREIGHT will be received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., every WEEK-DAY, commencing on the 2d inst., between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 10th inst.

FAST FREIGHT will be received up to 9 o'clock A. M. on the day of sailing.

For rates apply at our offices, No. 84 Broadway and Canal-st. dock.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
RALEIGH, WALKER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.

The splendid A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 15, East River, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PIER.

The STAR LINE of steamships have removed from Pier No. 45 North River to Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT
STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.

Connecting with railroad throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander.
WEYBOSSET, PARISH, Commander.
THE AMERICA.

Will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH, EVERY SATURDAY.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
Capt. ATKINS,
will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st., SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The mate steamer
SAN JACINTO,
Capt. LOVELAND,
will follow Nov. 25.

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SEMI-WEEKLY.

connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
ARIANDE, Capt. CRARY;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
VARUNA, Capt. WITHERSBY;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREARLY,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

Steamship VARUNA leaves on SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.

Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.

The new and elegant steamship HUNTER, M. L. ROGERS Commander, will leave Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—The fine fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. RULKLEY, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

FRIDAY NIGHT—FRA DIAVOLO.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8.
(Sixth Night—Second Subscription.)
First time this season of Auber's Sparkling opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
With a new and brilliant cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON.
Sig. MAZZOLENI, for the first time, as
FRA DIAVOLO.
SIGNORI LORINI, BELLINI, BARILI. DUBREUIL.
CONDUCTOR.....CARL BERGMANN
TO-NIGHT—THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
No. 54 Wall-st.
SATURDAY EVENING—ERNANI.

Grand extra performance for the benefit of the Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket offices, viz.: the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, AT 1,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
With its magnificent and perfect cast.

In compliance with numerous requests from ladies who were unable, on account of the inclemency of the weather, to attend the last matinee of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
ADMISSION $1 ONLY
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.
SPECIAL NOTICES.

A great crowd being expected, the lady patrons of the matinees are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets in advance, in order to avoid crowding at the ticket office. Three additional doors will be opened.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7¾,
(Seventh Subscription Night,)
first and only night of Meyerbeer's masterwork,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a most complete and brilliant cast.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

SAM—THE "HIT" OF THE SEASON.
MATINEE ONE O'CLOCK SATURDAY

THE REGULAR PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on the following Saturday evenings: Nov. 11 and 25, Dec. 9 and 23, Jan. 6 and 20, Feb. 3 and 17, March 3 and 17.

Music by the Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the leadership of
H. B. DODWORTH.

Season tickets can now be obtained at Tiffany & Co.'s, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's music-store, and of the members of the regiment.

Gentlemen's tickets, $4.
Ladies' tickets, $3.

SAM—THE "RAGE" OF THE TOWN.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS, ATTENTION.

INSURANCE TICKETS

covering accidents of every description whilst traveling or otherwise.

$5,000 FOR 25 CENTS PER DAY,

with $25 per week compensation in case of injury.

ISSUED BY THE
NEW-YORK
ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 Broadway.
WM. A. BAYLEY, President.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SMALLY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

ATI:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Pleasant Mills and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. R. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached to Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:2 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 19 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 19, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 122 South-st., N. Y., or D. A. MILLS, Agt., Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT ROBERT MORRIS; length 225 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet; beam engine, cylinder, 56½ inches diameter, 9 feet stroke. For particulars apply to H. C. FARRINGTON, 41 Jay-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A WEEK OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THURSDAY,
Tom Taylor's Standard Comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
With a novel and powerful cast and appropriate scenery and appointments.

Concluding with the laughable one-act afterpiece, by J. J. Williams, entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
In which will appear Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, CHAS. FISHER, MARK SMITH, HOLSTON, YOUNG, NORTON, WILLIAMSON, GRAHAM, POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss BARRETT and Miss GREEN.

FRIDAY—THE NEEDFUL. (136th time.)
SATURDAY—FIRST NIGHT HERE—MASSINGER'S GREAT PLAY—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
MONDAY—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

The grand piano used at this theatre is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SON; the cabinet organ from MASON & HAMLIN.

Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON. Due notice will be given of his debut.

Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MISS FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in the character of
BARATARI,
in the new sensation drama of that name.

Produced for the first time in this country, in a prologue and three acts, supported by the full Dramatic Company.

Pantommes nightly, by G. L. Fox and his troupe.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS 7¾.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

CONTINUED SPLENDID SUCCESS
OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
AS
LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM,
in De Walden's immensely successful comedy,
SAM.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN.....as.....LAURA

The comedy, which is one of the most laughable ever presented on the American stage, continues to attract crowded and fashionable audiences.

FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,
next SATURDAY, commencing at 1½ P. M.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY.
FIFTEENTH WEEK OF CONTINUED SUCCESS.
THE GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
ENTIRE NEW BILL THIS WEEK.

First appearance of Mr. GEO. WARREN, the distinguished Comedian.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2¼.

SAM—THE HANDSOMEST OF "FELLAHS."
MATINEE ONE O'CLOCK SATURDAY.

IRVING HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY SOIREES.
(Grand Orchestral Concerts. Second Season, 1865-66.)
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
will take place
ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 11.
SOLOISTS.
MME. FLEURY-URBAN,
(her first appearance.)
MR. WILLIAM MASON.

The Grand Orchestra of Sixty Performers will perform the following Orchestral Works:

Symphony (B flat Major, Op. 60, No. 4).....Beethoven
Mazeppa (Symphonic Poem).....Liszt
Invitation to the Dance.....Weber
Arranged for Grand Orchestra by Berlioz.
Conductor.....THEO. THOMAS

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA AT THIS PORT.

France and the United States—The Project of Sending Egyptian Troops to Mexico Condemned — The London Times on the New British Cabinet—Lord Russell Sharply Criticised.

The steamship *Germania* arrived at this port, last evening, with London papers to the 25th ult. Her advices were anticipated. We give the following extracts from our foreign files.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

MR. SEWARD ON EGYPTIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

I have reason to know that the information given by our New-York correspondent in his letter of the 4th inst., relative to the enrollment of Egyptian troops for Mexico is, in spite of the contradiction in the *Patrie* and the incredulity of other Paris papers, substantially correct. The facts are these: The American Consel at Alexandria notified to his government that the Pasha had been asked by the French Government to place at its disposal a certain number (how many I do not know) of negro soldiers for service in Mexico, probably without any reference to the wishes of the men; in fact, the enrollment was to be compulsory. The Washington Cabinet, who perhaps thought that this mode of recruiting for Mexico did not differ much from the *razzias* on the coast of Africa, transmitted a copy of the Consul's dispatch to Paris, accompanied with a communication to the French Government, remonstrating, not quite in the peremptory terms at first announced, but still in terms that left no mistake as to the impression produced at Washington. The communication was presented in due course, and several days, a week at least, elapsed before any reply was made by the French Foreign Office. When it was made it was to this effect—that while the French Government refused to admit the right of any one to prevent it seeking or receiving assistance from its allies whenever it required such assistance, yet that in the present instance there was no occasion for remonstrance, as, in consequence of the insurrection which had broken out in Soudan, the Pasha of Egypt could not spare any of his troops for the service of a foreign Power, and, consequently, the affair was at an end. Nothing more has since been heard of the black contingent. The *Patrie* now admits that a communication, "containing the objections, in the most reserved terms, which the project appeared susceptible of, may have been made to the government; but as the communication is without object, it has since been abandoned."

THE UNITED STATES JUSTIFIED.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

Some ten days since we published a telegraphic message from our American correspondent relative to a communication from the Government of the United States to that of France on the subject of Mexico. In a letter which was sent at the same time, our correspondent explained that the President's government had been informed by its Consul at Alexandria that it was the intention of the French Emperor to hire from the Pasha of Egypt certain Egyptian or Nubian regiments—in fact "an army of negroes"—for service in Mexico, and that, in consequence, Mr. SEWARD had remonstrated in the strongest manner in a dispatch to France. This statement was met here with immediate and violent contradiction, and declared to be untrue, absurd, and, in fact, a mere canard. It was announced, seemingly on the authority of the American Legation in London, that no such dispatch had been sent; that no remonstrance against the employment of Africans had been made; that any communication of the American Consul to his government must have been made some two years ago with reference to an old transaction — the sending some Nubian troops with the French expeditionary force which was engaged against JUAREZ. But it seems now that those from whom this authoritative contradiction proceeded did not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts before they made it. It is stated now positively that the American Consul did lately make such a communication with reference to some future employment of Africans supposed to be meditated by the Emperor, that Mr. SEWARD has sent a dispatch, and that the affair has formed the subject of a difference between the two governments. The intelligence given by our correspondent is substantially correct, and the incident shows how little reliance is to be placed on the contradictions that are ever ready to be given to any piece of news that is thought to be disagreeable.

Why there should be any concealment on the subject we cannot see. Both governments are strong enough, and ought to be courageous enough to let their policy in this important matter be known to the world. The *Patrie*, in admitting the receipt of a communication from Washington, says that, as it is without object, it has since been abandoned; in other words, that, as there is no intention of sending Africans to Mexico, the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD may be considered as withdrawn. If this be so, it is certainly a happy thing for both countries and for Mexico also. The scheme of employing these Mussulman Africans to keep the peace in Spanish and Catholic Mexico reflects no credit on whoever conceived it. *It is to obviously contrary to sound policy that we cannot but doubt whether any such scheme ever received the deliberate sanction of the Emperor.* If the representations of the American Consul be correct, it is more likely that the idea was conceived by subordinates, perhaps by some one connected with the Algerian Administration, or one of the French settlers or officials in Egypt. Even the employment of a certain number of these Africans during the campaigns against JUAREZ would be no precedent at all for such an occupation as the French are accused of meditating. The French landed to redress certain wrongs; they were present in the country as belligerents, and, consequently, had a right to use whatever military means were at their disposal. They might take Nubians to Mexico as we took a Turkish contingent to the Crimea. Even so, the act was, we think, scarcely well-judged. But at present the case is entirely different. The French are now no longer carrying on war against the Mexican Government. That government is in the hands of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and the French are there only as protectors of his throne. JUAREZ is almost abandoned, and all that the French have to do now is to act temporarily as a garrison to the empire, to repress disorder, and allow the Emperor MAXIMILIAN time to conciliate his subjects and his neighbors. Now, if there be one thing more than another likely to endanger the new Emperor's throne, it is the introduction of these barbarous legions to the country. The scheme seems as if it were conceived purposely to unite the animosities of both races in the New World. The hatred of the Spaniard for the Mussulman and the dislike of the Anglo-American for the African are, perhaps, as strong antipathies as can be found on the globe.

If, then, the United States' Government have had reason to believe that any persons either in France or Egypt were pressing on go ill-advised a scheme, *they have been, we think, perfectly justified in remonstrating against it.* But, putting aside this Mussulman contingent, there is certainly nothing in the present temporary occupation of Mexico by the French which can give the smallest cause of complaint to the United States. On this subject we can only repeat the opinion we have several times expressed, that *the establishment of order in the Mexican territory by France has been a benefit to the people which inhabit it, to the world in general, and, above all, to the great mercantile communities of England and the United States.* The population of indolent, illiterate Spaniards and half-savage Indians will most certainly be far better off under MAXIMILIAN than they have been for the last twenty years at least. Spanish government was bad, but it was at least a government; there was some strength in the ruling power, and a tradition and routine which kept things fairly steady. The influence left by the old country enabled the Mexicans of the first independent generation to manage pretty well, but the people of our day are plainly incapable of maintaining civil society on republican principles. Mankind will not let themselves be the slaves of names and phrases. They will not submit forever to bloodshed and rapine because th y are perpetrated by chiefs who call themselves Presidents, and pretend to popular election. Nor can foreign nations continue to allow their own citizens who visit a friendly territory for the legitimate purpose of commerce to be maltreated and robbed. Every conceivable evil of anarchy existed in Mexico prior to the French expedition, and though we do not approve the principle of such enterprises, we must admit that the circumstances of Mexico were so exceptional as to excuse all that NAPOLEON has done. The people of the United States cannot better show their regard for the interests of civilization and good government than by letting matters take their course in Mexico, for it is quite certain that the French have no aggressive views, and that their occupation will be solely directed to the maintenance of the throne which they have established and the order which they have restored. If the Americans abstain from interference, Mexico may in a few years be as prosperous as the other New-World Empire of Brazil, and become a splendid field for the enterprise of the world. If, on the contrary, they seek to overthrow the present settlement, anarchy will rule again in the country, and the conclusion of the world will be that the United States see with jealousy the recovery of the "sick man" of the New World, and desire that he should go from bad to worse, and finally leave them a coveted inheritance.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

LORD RUSSELL AS PREMIER.

From the London Times, Oct. 23.

There seems to be no little danger in the comparatively quiet times in which we live that the service of responsible Ministers of the Crown will degenerate into a system of seniority. The maxim we seem inclined to adopt is the preference of "an elder soldier, not a better;" and yet if there be any office in which the sole object should be to choose the very best person that can possibly be found, that office undoubtedly is the Premiership of England. The interests concerned are so vast, the mere mechanical strain is so great, the amount of ability, integrity, and power of every kind so very high, that it would seem monstrous to introduce any other consideration than that of the highest personal fitness; yet in the present instance the reins of power seem to have fallen into the hands of Lord RUSSELL for scarcely any better reason than that he is the oldest statesman whose hand is still firm enough to grasp them. We have recently had a signal instance how far the power and vivacity of youth may be preserved and projected into extreme old age, and we are ready to welcome age when it is hale and hearty; but there is really so little danger that we should fall into the ridiculous error of attributing a success which was achieved by Lord PALMERSTON'S singular vigor of mind and body, in spite of the dulling and deadening influence of years, to the very cause against which he had incessantly to struggle—the burden of more than seventy Winters. In our eyes it is no recommendation to Lord RUSSELL for the post of Premier, but quite the contrary, that he was born in 1792, that his early manhood was spent in Parliamentary struggles the effects of which we feel, but the details of which have long been forgotton; that he was a Cabinet Minister thirty years ago, and that thirteen years have elapsed since he ceased to be Prime Minister. Lord RUSSELL was never distinguished by that vigor of body and that elasticity of animal spirits which distinguished Lord PALMERSTON. The latter may be truly said to have gone on improving up to within a short time of his decease, while the greatest admirer of Lord RUSSELL will hardly maintain that he has made any progress for the last thirty years, if, indeed, we consider him to be now equal to what he was in 1835, when he was certainly the leading spirit of the government of Lord MELBOURNE.

* * * The policy of Lord RUSSELL, so far as he may be said to have any, consists mainly of two points. In foreign affairs he is the disciple of Lord PALMERSTON, where Lord PALMERSTON himself was least in unison with the educated opinion of the country. Lord RUSSELL'S view of foreign policy is what its admirers call spirited—that is to say, it is founded on the idea that it is the duty of England, at the risk of any number of mortifying repulses and rebuffs, to persist in offering unwelcome advice to foreign nations, carrying remonstrance to the very verge of menace, and then drawing back as soon as it is ascertained that the remonstrance will not be attended to, and that there is danger in pushing matters any further. Lord RUSSELL'S domestic policy may be comprised in the single word reform, and this is not the occasion to dilate on the degree in which this, his favorite idea, has been proved to be distasteful to the public opinion of England.

LORD RUSSELL'S QUALIFICATIONS.

From the London Times, Oct. 25.

In the present instance, we have to settle affairs with America to our mutual satisfaction. Lord RUSSELL has his hand in it. That is the main, perhaps the only reason, why he should be Premier. Viewed in this light, he is a necessity. *Like medicine, the nation must take him, even though it makes a wry face.* He knows all the ins and outs. He has a style suited to the work and to his antagonists. He has a reputation which would be lost either by base compliances or by a needless war. Our general ground in the politics of the world has been cleared lately, and we cannot pretend to say that our hands are too full, and that we must purchase peace by submission. Nor is there any postponement. Now or never is the time. In the face of such an emergency there was no possible choice but to see the government handed over by the simple law of official succession to the man next in power, and actually at the wheel. We may, indeed, be thankful that the writer of these voluminous letters is in a position to carry out their reasoning to its results. But a word to University gentlemen and patriots or saints indulging in lofty aspirations at the fireside, or in the green fields. Is it the prize of all prizes, the summit of earthly ambition, to be engaged in a daily tussle of arguments, precedents and authorities with the interminable Mr. SEWARD upon a question involving, not remotely, the lives, may be, of millions, and the honor, not to say safety, of this whole empire?

MR. GLADSTONE.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

There were two statesmen who might naturally have aspired to the Premiership, and two others on whom the office might devolve in default of selection. The appointment of Lord RUSSELL, with all his drawbacks, to the vacant post can be so easily defended that it hardly needs excuse; the choice of Mr. GLADSTONE for the place might require somewhat more justification, but would be more acceptable when justified. Lord RUSSELL'S qualifications were rather negative than positive; Mr. GLADSTONE'S were very positive indeed, but had to taken with other drawbacks. The simple objection to Lord RUSSELL was that there was an abler man than he to be had; the objection to Mr. GLADSTONE was that, though the ablest man, he was not believed to be the safest. One might do us the least harm, the other might do us the greatest good. If Mr. GLADSTONE possessed the confidence of the country as completely as he commands its administration the decision would have been easy, but it is not to be disguised that the occasional vagaries of his genius have inspired many with distrust. His political experience, as far as mere extent goes, has been ample, but it has not taught him circumspection. Still, his consummate abilities and his unquestioned integrity commend him forcibly to his countrymen, and though he has been passed over on the present occasion, and, we believe, has consented to serve under Lord RUSSELL as leader of the House of Commons, he has but to show himself moderate, dexterous and conciliatory in the ensuing session, and his day need not be long delayed.

Lord RUSSELL is undoubtedly a man who can be made Prime Minister without a word of objection, but there is another man whose capacity for the office is greater than his, and if he is not preferred the reason why will be naturally asked. In intellect, in grasp, in eloquence, in all that gives power to a statesman, Mr. GLADSTONE is at the head of his class. His honesty is beyond suspicion, and his very faults are connected with a freedom of speech and absence of reserve uncommon among public men. These may be professional defects, certainly, but they are not mortal sins in the eyes of Englishmen. And, on the other hand, it may be said that Mr. GLADSTODE combines in an unprecedented degree the sympathies and confidence of two great classes of society. The working men of Oxford and the working men of Lancashire are his devoted adherents. A large party in the Church and a larger party in the State regard him with constant admiration, and with an attachment far stronger than that generated by the needs of political strife. Lord RUSSELL'S party will be in Parliament—Mr. GLADSTONE'S in the country. Mr. GLADSTONE'S only real rival has been Lord RUSSELL, and we may remark that if he has consented to serve under a statesman whose only watchword is the somewhat stale cry of Reform, he has already given an earnest of moderation and forbearance which shows that he is not altogether wanting in those qualities. The conjuncture certainly involves some embarrassments, but they are not serious. It is something to have a choice, and an alternative beyond that. It is something to know that the machine will surely go on, and that, sooner or later, the man who is needed will be found. But the difficulty, nevertheless, can but quicken our appreciation of the services we have lost. Lord PALMERSTON had all Lord RUSSELL'S qualifications, with many that Lord RUSSELL wants. If he had not Mr. GLADSTONE'S unrivaled eloquence, he had a faculty which stood him in as good stead, and did for him what eloquence sometimes fails to do. He had more hold of the House than Mr. GLADSTONE, with all his oratory, persuasiveness and known sincerity. He could lead and guide people without offence, create friendships and disarm enmities. No doubt his quick and accurate estimate of public opinion, his pliant mind, and his judicious management were gifts more practically valuable than Mr. GLADSTONE'S powerful intellect and logical thought. Mr. GLADSTONE might be apt to work out his ideas from his own brain; Lord PALMERSTON took the brains of the whole country into council, and availed himself of the aid with few prejudices of his own. Even his foreign policy, in which the individuality of the statesman was most conspicuous, was emphatically the policy of Englishmen, and in later days it reflected the later opinions of the country. Lord PALMERSTON, who had been called the firebrand of Europe, lived to hear his own administration stigmatized as discreditably pacific. Years ago, we should certainly have gone to war for Denmark, but in 1864 we refrained, though PALMERSTON was Prime Minister. Such gifts are rare, and we shall probably have many an opportunity in the next few years of making the reflection; but Lord PALMERSTON'S own example is sufficient to show that an able statesman, on acquiring power, may not only display his known capacities, but develop others which he was not supposed to possess.

BELGIAN TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

The *Meuse*, of Belgium, Oct. 23, publishes the subjoined:

"Negotiations have been entered into and adopted, in principle, for the formation of a new corps of troops for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, consisting of a regiment of cavalry, composed of seven squadrons, of which a portion of one would remain in Belgium to form the depot. The command will, it is said, be given to the Major of the regiment of Guides at Brussels, who would have the rank of Colonel. Another officer of the same corps would be appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The first two squadrons will be ready to leave in January."

THE CHOLERA.

PROPOSAL FOR A CHOLERA CONGRESS.

The following circular has been addressed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the representatives of France abroad:

MONSIEUR: The recent irruption of the cholera into Egypt, whence that malady has successively spread into several other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, as well as into some portions of Europe, has awakened the solicitude of the different governments as to the dangers to the public health offered by the present insufficiency of the barriers opposed to the development of the scourge. All these governments, as well those of States which have been attacked as those whose territories up to the present time preserved, may be subsequently threatened, understand that it is their duty to guard the populations against a calamity doubly formidable by the evils it entails and the disturbance it creates in international relations.

Each Power has thus adopted, either spontaneously or to satisfy the pressing desire of public opinion, such arrangements as have seemed to it most efficacious to defend its territory against the invasion of the malady; but experience has shown that these preventive measures, taken separately and differing according to locality, are difficult to reconcile with the customs and wants of our age, impatient of every shackle which fetters the liberty of commercial transactions.

Struck with the inconvenience of this situation, the government of the Emperor has asked itself whether, at the same time that means are adopted to arrest the evil in its course, it would not be possible to direct attention, first of all, to attacking it at the fountain-head, by combating it energetically in the very places where it arises by a system of measures concerted with the territorial authorities. To effect this object the Emperor's Government has considered it was urgent to establish a preliminary agreement among the interested Powers, and for this purpose to bring about the meeting of a conference, in which, besides delegates from the different States, men of science thought the best fitted to assist its deliberations by their especial knowledge might take their seats.

The object of this conference would be to investigate the primary causes of cholera, to determine its principal points of departure, to study its characteristics and its march; lastly, it would have to propose practical means for confining the disease and stifling it at its origin. It is not our desire to attempt to mark out in advance the programme of its labors; we wish to leave that care to the distinguished members who will be called upon to participate in it, and who will certainly receive sufficiently ample instructions to enable their studies to embrace all the questions requisite to be examined and resolved. It is, however, already, at present perfectly understood that the conference, while preserving the utmost liberty in its views, will not have to interfere in any act of internal administration, nor to take the initiative in any proposition calculated to obstruct the free exercise of territorial sovereignty. The measures whose adoption it might advise would be unable to be put in practice upon the territory of any State otherwise than by the independent authority of that State itself.

Owing to their geographical position, the countries of the Levant are first attacked by the scourge. The Oriental governments, therefore, are particularly interested in the ameliorations it is desired to introduce for the general welfare in the organization of the sanitary service, and we may reckon with confidence upon their cooperation in the measures of which their subjects will be the first to experience the beneficial effects. It must not be forgotten that it is owing to the persevering assistance of the Porte, to the successive improvements it has introduced into the administration of the public health, that the problem of the suppression of the plague has been happily settled. It is from Turkey, therefore, that the conference will be able to find the most efficacious aid in its labors; it is with her support that it will collect the best elements of practical solution. These considerations, the value of which will, no doubt, be appreciated by the Cabinet of Rome, appear to me naturally to point out the City of Constantinople as the seat of the conference. Brought into more immediate contact in this capital of the Ottoman Empire, with the provinces in which the epidemic has its chief centres, the representatives of the foreign Powers will gain valuable information from the superior Council of Health, working under the supreme direction of the Porte. These favorable conditions will render easier in that city than anywhere else the accomplishment of the important mission to whose success the administration of the Sultan will consider it an honor to contribute.

I request you, Sir, to be good enough to communicate these views to the Cabinet of ——. We shall learn with great satisfaction that it gives its assent to them. In the event that, as we are willing to hope, the adhesion of the different Powers should allow of the conference meeting within a short period, I shall acquaint you with the choice made of the delegates.

You will find annexed a copy of the report which, conjointly with his Excellency M. le Ministre of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, I have had the honor to present upon this subject to the Emperor, who has deigned to approve of its conclusions. This document is not intended to be communicated to the government to which you are accredited, but you may base upon it the arguments which support the views set forth in this dispatch. Receive, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS—VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO THE HOSPITALS.

From the Moniteur, Oct. 22.

The Emperor paid an unexpected visit on Friday last to the Hôtel Dieu. His Majesty went through all the wards, in which he staid an hour, speaking to all the patients suffering with cholera. His Majesty perceived a great number were convalescent, and that many beds were already vacant, which showed that the epidemic had ceased to make progress. All the patients were sensibly affected by the marks of interest shown them by their Sovereign. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction to the sisters, the physicians, and attendants. On his departure His Majesty was cheered by a large crowd assembled in the Place Notre Dame.

THE AERONAUTIC NUPTIALS.

Novel Experiment in Ballooning—A Wedding Tour Through Cloudland—All About the Bride, the Bridegroom and the Bridal Car—Scenes at the Embarkation of the Wedding Party.

For some days the curiosity-loving portion of the New-York public have been all agog with the latest sensation—a projected marriage in a balloon. This extraordinary event promised to be fully as exciting as the famous "Diamond Wedding," or even the Tom Thumb nuptials, for there was something peculiarly novel, not to say ridiculous, in the idea of a wedding taking place amid the clouds, with all mundane witnesses shut out by fleecy vapors, and the epithalamium sung by the rattling cordage of the aerial ship. The ladies naturally evinced considerable interest in the details of the affair, and yesterday they seemed determined to satisfy their curiosity to its full extent. For this unique marriage the most elaborate preparations were made. It was to have come off on Saturday last, but owing to the indisposition of the fair and daring bride it was postponed until yesterday afternoon. The rain-storm on Saturday would have postponed it at any rate, so no fault can be found on that score.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Before we go into the details of this wedding in cloudland, let us see how the affair came to be arranged. That it was not the result of a love of romance or notoriety can be readily learned by the correspondence passing between Professor LOWE and the would-be Benedict, for the proposition came originally from the latter, and therefore the affair cannot be considered a mere advertising scheme, as it might reasonably enough have been characterized, if Professor LOWE had been its projector. *Chacun a son gout.* The notion can only be termed a strange freak on the part of the bridegroom, which was acquiesced in by his complaisant bride. The lady was at first strongly opposed to the notoriety inseparable from the affair.

After considerable correspondence between the contracting parties the negotiation was completed, and then Prof. LOWE set about making the necessary arrangements. The first thing requisite was a suitable car, and he forthwith ordered one of the largest wicker balloon cars ever constructed in this country, capable of seating six persons comfortably. This car was most superbly decorated, being furnished with new Brussels carpet, damask cushions, lace curtains, and a blue silk canopy, making a *tout ensemble* at once rich and appropriate. The cost of this beautiful balloon car was over $500. The balloon was to be inflated with sulphuretted gas, in order to give it the necessary lifting power, and it was generated by the same retort used by Prof. LOWE in his war balloon enterprise. Such were the preparations. We now come to the consummation.

OPENING SCENES.

At an early hour yesterday morning the process of inflating the mammoth balloon "United States" was commenced, and it continued in slow progress for some hours. The time fixed for the start was 2 P. M., but the want of common gas from the gas-works prevented punctuality. As the hour drew near for the balloon to ascend great crowds began to assemble in the vicinity of the aeronautic inclosure, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. The neighboring rocks and houses were covered with impatient spectators, and the slight em nences throughout that portion of Central Park were black with visitors, all desirous of catching a glimpse of the wedding party as they soared above their heads. Inside the inclosure every available seat was occupied long before the appointed time—the majority of those present being ladies.

As the sphere of the balloon rose above the walls of the amphitheatre, in the process of inflation, the crowds outside increased, and the box-keepers were kept busy. A steady current of visitors continued to pour in despite the want of seats. Those arriving late descended to the platform and clambered upon the rocks which form the surroundings of the inclosure. In the centre was the platform, and over it labored uneasily the gradually growing bulk of silk and vapor destined to carry the *voyageurs* through mid air. In front of the staircase was erected a neat evergreen arch, prettily decorated with flowers typical of the interesting event soon to take place. Over the arch hung the words, "Ever Thus," in evergreen leaves. From the arch to the car of the balloon was laid a carpet, flanked on either side by growing cedars.

WAITING FOR THE BRIDE.

Two o'clock came and the balloon seemed to be rapidly filling, and yet no bride or bridegroom made their appearance. People walked about and viewed the balloon from every possible point; they also visited the black bear up in the rocks, who was very fat and quite sociable. In fact those present whiled away the time as best they could until the start. They found, by eager inquiries, that everything was favorable; the day was calm, the wind did not blow seaward, the bride was in perfect health and full of bravery, and so the spectators patiently waited, receiving every minute fresh accessions to their already crowded ranks.

While they are waiting let us see who the adventurous party are who intend making such a novel wedding tour. From the busy whispers round us we learn that the bride's name is Miss MARY WEST JENKINS, formerly of St. Louis, and she is said to be a lady of refinement, and prepossessing in personal appearance. That the bridegroom is well known in scientific circles as Prof. JOHN F. BOYNTON, the geologist, of Syracuse. That the sister of the bride is an artist of talent, and only awaits the consummation of the marriage of her sister to depart on a tour of study in Europe. That the ceremony will be performed by Rev. J. DEWITT TALMADGE, of Philadelphia, who has volunteerd for the occasion. We also learn that the wedding party will consist of four persons besides the Professor and his assistant. And one lady has been informed that one of the bridesmaids is the sister of the bride, already spoken of, and the other will be the daughter of the bridegroom. So goes the floating gossip, and for once Dame Rumor is nearly correct. But the most serious bit of gossip was the discussion upon the legality of the proposed marriage in the air. The awful idea gets afloat that such a wedding is no wedding at all, the law saying "on land or water;" and here again the interested fair ones find fresh matter for comment.

ARRIVAL OF THE WEDDING PARTY.

Meanwhile the balloon steadily, though imperceptibly fills, the elasticity is more apparent, and the time fixed for the departure is long past. Suddenly a stir is observable, and in a minute the large gate at the rear of the inclosure opens, and two covered carriages drive in. These vehicles are quickly surrounded by the people in the ground, while those in the balconies above become agitated and nervously excited. In a very short time the carriages approach the platform and five bridal party alight. The bridegroom is a tall, well featured man, and his bride is fully as good looking as rumor said she was. She appeared a little flurried, but evidently determined not to withdraw at the last stage of the proceedings. The bridal pair were accompanied by the Professor's family and friends, all looking well and no more flurried than the circumstances seemed to warrant.

It was a part of the programme that the marriage ceremony should be performed on the platform just previous to the start. But this part was changed. The couple were quietly married in one of the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel before leaving for the balloon. To some this was a disappointment, but the majority voted it "all right." A marriage contract, however, had been drawn up for signature while in the air, dated "Floating in Mid Air."

THE START.

The air-ship proved to be too weak in lifting power, to carry all that were intended to go, so the wedding party dwindled down to the married couple, one of the bridesmaids, Miss SUSIE BOYNTON and Professor LOWE. As soon as the platform could be sufficiently cleared a start was attempted, but the freight was still too heavy. A change was therefore made, and the bridesmaid stepped out, and the little daughter of Prof. BOYNTON took her seat within the car.

This proved satisfactory, and at the word the balloon was cast off, slowly rising as she caught the rebound. A cheer was attempted, but was interrupted by the seeming danger of the balloon striking a flagstaff, and every tongue was hushed. The car collided, the flag-staff sprang beneath the blow, a sudden twist and all was clear. Then the crowds below cheered most lustily, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and so the start was complete.

The balloon rose, glided upward beautifully, and as the sea-breeze caught its silken sides the aerial craft bounded up almost instantly to a height of some thousand feet, when it again drifted, sailing slowly over the Central Park toward High Bridge. The setting sun gilded the globe of the balloon into splendor, giving it the appearance of a golden ball.

As the crowd dispersed they seized upon the evergreen arch, and in a very few seconds nothing but a wreck remained. So ended "the wedding in the air."

THE TROUSSEAU.

For the benefit of our lady readers we give the following description of the bridal costume and the *trousseau*. The whole was prepared under the supervision of Mme. WINTTE, the well-known *modiste*, and everything is in perfect taste.

The bridal costume was composed of ashes-of-roses poplin, trimmed with velvet a shade darker than the material, and velvet buttons. Hat and basquine to match. The bridesmaids' dresses are of lavender moire, trimmed with point lace and illusion puffed in. The bridal outfit comprises beautiful embroidered petticoats, both white and colored, costly *lingerie* of every description and a large number of rich dresses. Among the latter is a gold-colored silk, trimmed with white uncut velvet and point lace. Also, a fine white silver grenadine, trimmed with white silk ruched and puffings of illusion. A green moire antique, cut in the Pompadore style and trimmed with rich lace and bugles. A superb blue gros grains, trimmed with the new Chantilly lace, designed in a border of leaves and flowers. A very heavy black silk, trimmed and ornaments embroidered in white silk and steel beads. A good scarlet morning dress, ornamented with velvet flowers and a morning dress of fine white nainsook trimmed with six little ruffles upon the skirt and body, made with a tucked yoke and trimmed square with two narrow ruffles. There was also an elegant white hat with long vail of white silk blonde, very slightly dotted with gold, and an opera cloak of white cloth bordered with goat's hair fringe.

RETURN OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

After coursing an hour and a half through space and travelling a distance of twenty-five miles, the bridal party landed without untoward event at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, at 5 o'clock, within fifteen minutes' ride of the New-Haven Railroad. The aerial tour, we are informed, was eminently satisfactory to all concerned. One of the incidents of the trip was the spectacle of the mirage. A phantom balloon of mammoth size was plainly visible more than forty miles away over the waters of the Sound.

Prof. LOWE has forwarded us a copy of the marriage contract, which we subjoin:

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Sacred compact of holy matrimony, solemnized above the clouds, floating in mid-air, within the jurisdiction and in accordance with the laws of the Empire State, this eighth day of November, A. D. 1865. Presenting ourselves, fully impressed with the sublime presence of God and the joyous Spiritual Beings of His creation, heartily appreciating heaven's highest vouchsafed happiness, the blessed union of two souls in purity and glowing love, emanating from the eternal fountain of goodness and wisdom, hence deriving our primitive conception of the magnitude of Deity-inspired unceasing humanity, endowed with powers and attributes evermore approximating Divinity, with assurances that uninterrupted progress remains dependent upon genial social relations, and possessing the approving sanction of cherished friends,

We, the contracting parties, JOHN F. BOYNTON, M. D., of the City of Syracuse, State of New-York, and MARY WEST JENKINS, of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, do now henceforth evermore give and devote ourselves each unto the other, and accept and receive each other in holy wedlock; and we solemnly and unreservedly avow and promise that we will love, honor and cherish each other as husband and wife during our whole existence; and in the expressive language of Holy Writ, we hopefully pray, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Hereunto our respective signatures,

JOHN F. BOYNTON,
MARY A. JENKINS.

Witness: T. DEWITT TALMAGE, SUSIE H. BOYNTON, J. S. C. LOWE.

ILLNESS OF GOV. CURTIN.—GOV. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has been lying seriously ill for some days at the residence of Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, in Fifth-avenue. After taking an active part in the late election in his own State, the Governor took the stump for the Union party in New-York. He found the labor too much for him, and on Saturday was taken so ill at Elmira that he could not go on with his address. He came to this city on Sunday. We are informed that his condition was more favorable yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS,

No. 13 Laight-street, New-York.

HOURS—Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and 2 to 9 P. M. Ladies from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A luxury, a means of thorough cleanliness, a health preservative, a valuable curative agent. TRY ONE.

[Advertisement.]

THE LATEST STYLE.—The celebrated hatter, KNOX, has introduced his new style of HAT suitable for the season. The shape is elegant and it combines the qualities of lightness and durability. It is an article which cannot fail to attract attention and become exceedingly popular. KNOX has now established his headquarters at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, where the latest fashions in head gear will be found.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSE AND A HOME.—Nine of those neat cottages, on Hickory-st., near Marcy-av., together with a new house fronting Tompkins Park, are offered for sale on the 9th inst., by JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. This sale offers a secure investment and pleasant homes in the most healthy and quiet part of Brooklyn.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

[Advertisement.]

"FEET COVERINGS" FOR THE YOUNG.—CANTRELL pays special attention to the wants of young people, and his stock contains a great variety of boots and shoes for boys and girls, worthy the attention of parents. His establishment, in 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is deserving patronage.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamer Vera Cruz, for Havana and Vera Cruz—T. Horn, J. C. Albers, Thomas Turull, A. Lanen, A. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Miss Eliza Donnell, Louis Lynn, Louis P. Vallee, Mr. Pargenstecher, Mme. Olliver and two children, Mrs. Ashley, L. A. Johnson, wife and two children, J. A. Goddeln, wife and two children, Miss Godsden, W. H. Toombs, W. H. Heck, B. C. Buck, J. B. Thoms, Luis de Arroyo, J. Gamble, R. R. Roundell, W. B. Farro, Giuseppe Buetono, wife and 2 children, Miss Cartier, Mrs. J. T. Hube and party of seven, Theodore D. Wilson, Jr., Victor Lane and wife, Mr. Schliemann, Henry Otten, Henry Grimm, J. Scealer, H. R. Bishop, wife, infants and two nurses, T. E. Schroder, José Mena, Antonio Sayaz, Mr. Marmin, G. W. Farrow, M. Bernhard, A. Mainetti, Bartholomew Feloni, Nicolas Teherpachine, John M. Toohey, Juan Bautista Marinelli, wife and three children, Maria Carcana and son, Cartarina Garbarina, Carolina Perazzi and two children, Julia Ferreto and two children, Juan Barta, Giuseppe Gentillini, B. H. Wright, Wm. Kline.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 8—*In steamship America, from Bremen.*—Jacob Charles and family, Louise Werst, A. Mehrbach and wife, Joseph Levy, J. Strauss, F. Herdelberger and child, C. L. J. Lauteren, R. Meyer, J. Ahlbem, R. Neuman, Mary Vandevoord, W. G. Robinson and family, F. Frau, H. Clausen, T. Curiett, Soph. Regenberger, B. Schonemann, H. Schonemann, E. J. Deiney, J. Knon, Antonee Knon, F. W. Pape and family, Emma Blum, J. Roth, Maria Husch, J. Fleescher and son, J. Hagemeyer and family, Chas. J. Eggers, H. Kenzee, W. Kohler and family, J. Ruselin, Julia Moos, Magdalene Buninghausen and child, Joseph Pfingsten, Henry Hett, Lisa Ifield, Bertha Wolfe and sister, Arthur Bott, Richard Boiken, M. Harrison, A. Tyler, Col. Mardrey and wife, H. J. Lahles, J. S. Jansen, Edward Brown, and 498 in steerage.

Nov. 8—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Salt, W. Salt, W. G. Perks, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Heinemann, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fisher and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Peel and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gercia, Mrs. Sancho and 2 daughters, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Fisher and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Juliane, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Torris, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, infant and servant, Charles A. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, 7 daughters and son, August Roehl, Mr. Aischeleir, John A. Donovan, R. R. Rowndell, Charles M. Carl, Mr. Cabezes, Mr. Gutierrez, and 773 in the steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—E. Kirby Smith, R. Gonzales, H. Finley and lady, Miss E. Murphy, E. Pequeno, R. Cantillo, W. P. Chase, A. G. Mendge, T. Leonor, F. Cardenas, W. R. Foster, G. Barton, A. G. Gonzales, T. Maquard, M. Bruto, Miss E. Power, M. T. Johnston, A. Bonnell and lady, F. Campos, J. B. d'Orgat, Mr. de Ulrici child and servant, J. Rita, Ed. Wolf, M. Bogan, D. T. Martin, A. F. Martin.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah—W. T. Johnson, A. Cordell, Jno. Casey, T. Rosenthal, W. Rosenthal, M. Rosenthal, H. G. G. Uhlig, A. Zollinger, E. A. Weil, E. Francis, E. A. Weil, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Underhill, Adjt. S. G. Hopkins, Surg. P. Fitzzimmons, Capts. Vaughan, Burnet, Kirby, Wheelock, Seely, Lieuts. Vaughan, Edwards, Spink, Hewett, Pritchard, and 285 men of the 160th New-York Vols.

In steamship Alhambra, from Charleston—Capt. McLean, James Radley, A. D. Jones and lady, R. B. Chapman, T. Hurley, Wm. Hill, J. McNamara, E. T. Parrie, Jr., E. T. Parrie and 4 children, Miss M. B. Parrie, Samuel Bigelow, L. H. Bryant, J. R. E. Sloan, C. M. Smith and 2 children, Miss H. O'Brien, P. Corbett, M. C. O'Neill, M. Sickle, Francis Smith, L. N. Jackman, G. W. Hoppock, E. M. Ball.

*In steamship Fah Kee, from St.